The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Schenck retires.

—Clara Morris is said to be dying.

—Dana goes to the Court of St. James.

—Babcock retires from the White House.

—The Italian Parliament was opened yesterday.

—Winslow starts for home on March twenty-first.

—Evans steps down and out as post-trader at Fort Sill.

—The Senate took another turn on the finances yesterday.

—Col. Fred. Grant has been ordered to do regular duty on the plains.

—Two hundred horses have been entered for the spring races at Louisville.

—Attorney General Pierrepont tells us something more about that circular letter this morning.

—The conference between the boilers and manufacturers last night did not settle the difference between them.

—Albert Grant says he will come home and make a statement. In effect, his statement will be that Lyon told a square-toed lie.

—The death of Peter Helfrich, which has caused so much excitement in Allegheny, within the past few days, is still shrouded in mystery.

—The appraisement of the estate of Singer, the sewing machine man, has just been completed, and shows an aggregate of personal property valued at $8,000,000.

—It is now said that Marsh is not an essential witness; and if he chooses not to come back from Canada, Gen. Belknap can still be convicted by the confession he made.

—A petition, whose signatures include many of New York's wealthy merchants, has been sent to Washington, urging the amendment rather than the repeal of the Bankrupt act.

—Centennial patriotism did not reach a fever heat in the House at Harrisburg yesterday. The bill appropriating $20,000 to erect a State building for Centennial purposes was indefinitely postponed.

—The settlers and Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Fetterman have been skirmishing during the past two or three days. The Indians thus far have fared the worst, and have lost one hundred head of horses.

—Disraeli has been chosen as a Fellow of the Royal Society, and there is a breeze about it in England, as that honor has heretofore not usually been bestowed upon any except those who have been eminent in science.

—During the month of February 79 new wells were completed in the oil regions, principally in Butler and Clarion counties, and there was a considerable increase in developments. Ninety-two wells are being drilled now and will be finished, it is thought, in March.

—The Supreme Court yesterday, in the Jones case,—wherein the managers of Mount Moriah cemetery, refused to allow the body of a colored man to be interred in the cemetery—affirmed the decision of the lower court and ordered the managers to permit the burial in the cemetery.

—There is considerable disagreement in the British Parliament regarding the propriety of Queen Victoria assuming the title of Empress of India. Mr. Disraeli and the ultra Tories are in favor of augmenting the royal style, but Mr. Lowe and most of the Liberals take a different view, foreseeing that the new title may lead to endless perplexity and confusion.

—The revolutionists in Mexico are reported to be rapidly gaining strength. The people of Texas, along the Mexican border, are apprehensive of trouble to themselves, and many have removed their valuables to a place of safety. Diaz is making for Matamoras. Pera has entered Carmargo and levied a tax upon the citizens. Colonel Perratt has arrived at Matamoras to reinforce the troops there.

—Don Carlos is safe in London. He has not given it up. He is only falling back to get a good start next time. The Duke of Modena's legacy will enable him to take life pretty comfortably while he is waiting for "Heaven's appointed time," but the unfortunates whom he has left in Spain with no other legacy than poverty, desolation and death may not view the situation quite so cheerfully, in spite of his encouraging proclamation.

—By formally annexing Khokand, the Russian Empire adds to its vast territory a fertile province with about 3,000,000 people. The Russian outposts will henceforth be in dangerous proximity to Kashgar, and will likewise be within 225 miles of the East Indian frontier. It will doubtless be deemed significant in Russia and the East that the new territory is to be called Ferghana—the name of the kingdom whence Baber set out to conquer Hindostan and found the great Mogul dynasty.

—The average American is a little too high strung. The essential principle involved in the Belknap case finds expression in the unquestionable fact that there is no proper-minded American who does not reject with scorn a ten-cent cigar or a fifteen-cent drink of whisky, proudly buying the same cigar out of another box for fifteen cents, and paying twenty cents for the same whisky in another bottle; no wonder the bar-keepers wear faces as grave as those of so many Roman augurs.

—The New York *Times* gives these figures: "At the close of the year 1873 the liabilities to depositors of the savings banks of this State were $285,520,085. At the close of last year, as it appears from the official tables we print this morning, the liabilities to depositors are $329,091,508 an increase of $34,571,423 in two years, and those the two years of hard times. Their aggregage resources have increased from $307,589,730 to $353,763,532. It is evident from this comparison that the partial derangement of trade and industry which undoubtedly exists in this State is not due to any scarcity of money or of loanable capital."

—The affidavit to the effect that Col. O. E. Mack, the Inspector of National Cemeteries, received $1,500 for his interest in examining a contract for gravestones, was made by a discharged officer who had had trouble with the War Department. It is said that the War Department was absolutely powerless to do what he desired to have done, and because it would not interfere to his private advantage, it is believed that he has framed this affidavit against one of its most trusted officers. No officer in the army stands higher than Col. Mack for absolute honesty and integrity, and there is not a person in Washington or in the army, acquainted with him, who will give the least consideration to the affidavit.

—Since the citizens of Chicago refuse to pay their taxes, the Common Council have, perforce, engaged in the unwelcome job of seeing where they could retrench the city expenses. Unfortunately for the youth of that place, the Councilors began at the wrong end, and made a most unmerciful reduction in the appropriations for the public schools. Only about one hour was necessary to razee the list and strike off all the estimates for new buildings, which were stated to be absolutely necessary for the proper promotion of common school education. This broadaxing was followed by additional hacking and hewing, until the total estimate for school purposes had been reduced $177,800, when the gallant Aldermen stayed their hands.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

Statement by a Former Clerk of Evans & Co.—How Orville Grant Managed the Sutlerships.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—A young man named J. A. Brown was arrested here on Saturday night on advices from Washington to hold him as a witness till called for by the Committee on Investigation in the War Department. He was put in the calaboose under a misapprehension of the order from Washington, but was released yesterday, and will hold himself ready to answer a summons from the committee. It appears Brown was a clerk a few years ago for Evans & Smith, subsequently Evans & Co., at the Cheyenne agency, in the Indian Territory, and knows a good deal about the relations of Evans & Co. with Marsh and Belknap. He says Evans & Smith paid $5,000 annually for the Cheyenne agency, and Evans & Co. $10,000 for Fort Sill. He corroborates the statement of Doctor Terry, previously reported, regarding Orville Grant's connection with Belknap, and says Evans & Smith obtained the Cheyenne agency from Grant; that Grant represented Belknap in the disposition of sutlerships, and when he could not get his price for them he would stock them with goods, and run the business himself. He kept himself thoroughly posted regarding the business done at various points, and no trader could deceive him by misrepresentation. He always knew, therefore, the exact value of each post, and made sutlers come to his terms. Brown says he knows several persons who could give valuable information regarding the post traderships, and would willingly do so but for fear of being prosecuted themselves.

Annual Report of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. for 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for 1875 will be made public to-morrow, showing that the gross earnings of the company, all lines, were $58,096,865; gross expenses, excluding rentals, interest, dividends, &c., $36,574,140; net earnings, $21,522,724. The report states that the company is now, for the first time in its history of twenty-nine years, without any floating debt, and had on deposit to its credit on January, 1876, a total of $4,924,948. A new passenger station is to be erected at West Philadelphia.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Letter from the Pittsburgh Humane Society.

COAL MINERS AND MINING.

Mr. Long Corrects Some Reflections of Miners.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair. The entire evening was occupied by bills on first reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock.

Petitions.

From citizens of Crawford county, asking compensation to be fixed for county officers not exceeding two thousand dollars.

By Mr. THORNTON, petitions of miners praying for the passage of the ventilation bill.

Also a petition from citizens of Pittsburgh asking for increased jurisdiction for aldermen.

Legislative Fraternal Reunion.

A joint resolution was offered that the members of the Senate and House meet in fraternal reunion in Philadelphia the coming summer.

The following amendment to the above was offered: That both branches of the Legislature assemble at Memorial Hall on the tenth day of May, 1876, and participate in the opening ceremonies of the American Centennial anniversary. Referred to the Centennial Committee.

Pamphlet Laws.

A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of eight thousand copies of pamphlet laws.

Cruelty to Animals.

A letter was read from the Pittsburgh Humane Society in reference to the bill for the punishment of cruelty to animals in the Commonwealth, urging the passage of the same.

State Centennial Building.

Mr. IRWIN offered a resolution that the Senate be requested to return to the House the supplementary act providing for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers, and to defray the expenses thereof.

Mr. IRWIN stated that he desired to recall the bill, as no doubt many members voted under a misapprehension, as the bill appropriated $40,000 when $20,000 was amply sufficient to erect a State building for Centennial purposes.

Quite a discussion followed the introduction of the resolution, when it was finally indefinitely postponed—yeas 72, nays 64.

Special Sessions.

Mr. PIPER offered a resolution that the House hold special sessions each Thursday evening, when, upon the call of counties, special or private bills may be called and considered out of their regular order. Not agreed to.

The Coal Miners.

Mr. LONG arose to a question of privilege, and had the Clerk read a resolution of the meeting of coal miners of Allegheny county reflecting upon himself and others, charging him and them with misstating facts about the number of deaths resulting from explosions of fire damp in drift mines in Western Pennsylvania. He stated in reply that he never alleged that no lives had been lost in such a way, but simply asked for information on the subject. He also asked the same question of a member of the Coal Exchange while speaking in this hall, and was informed that in forty years' experience he only knew of one life being lost in a drift mine in our county from such an explosion. This was stated by Mr. O'Neill, and his information ought to be correct.

Mr. LONG denounced the resolution, so far as he was concerned, as a fabrication. He had made no such statement that lives were never lost in our mines from explosions.

Hours of Meeting.

Mr. REIGHARD moved that hereafter special sessions be held on Thursday evenings to consider appropriation bills. A motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed—yeas 71, nays 56.

A resolution was adopted that the House hereafter hold sessions from 10 to 1, and in the afternoon from 3 to 6.

Forney's Centennial Experience in Europe.

Mr. TALLEY, from the special committee to confer with Hon. John W. Forney to have him deliver his address upon the subject of "Centennial Experience in Europe," reported that they had received a favorable response, and arrangements were made accordingly for that distinguished gentleman to deliver his address in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, March 14, 1876, at 7:30. It is thought that the crowd wishing to hear him will be so large that arrangements will be made by the Legislative Committee to secure the Grand Opera House for the occasion.

Limiting Business.

A resolution was offered that no bills be read in place after March 13th.

The above resolution was read the first time, when the House refused to have it read the second time, when it would properly come before them for consideration.

Pending the discussion on the same the House adjourned. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Speech by Senator Sherman on the Finances.

His Reasons Why the Specie Resumption Act Should Not be Repealed.

The Whisky Trials at St. Louis to be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1876.

SENATE.

Impeachment of Belknap.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution and message from the House of Representatives in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, reported a preamble and resolution, declaring that the Senate will take an order in the premises according to its standing rule, and directing the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

The Finance Question.

After the expiration of the morning hour Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce, presented last week, and spoke in regard thereto.

Mr. SHERMAN, in his speech, which was long and comprehensive, took strong ground against any repeal of the resumption act of 1875. He said, passing from the consideration of public honor, there are many reasons of public policy which forbid repeal. That act was generally regarded as a settlement of the financial policy by which at least the party in power is bound, and upon the faith of which business men have conducted their affairs and made their contracts. Debts have been contracted and paid with the expectation that at the time fixed the gold standard would measure all obligations, and a repeal of the act would now reopen all the wild and dangerous speculation schemes that feed and fatten upon depreciated paper money. The influence that secures this repeal will not stop here. If we can recall our promise to pay our notes outstanding, why should we not issue more? If we can disregard our promise to pay them, why shall we regard our promise not to issue more than four hundred million dollars, as stipulated for by the act of 1864? If we can reopen the question of the payment of our notes, why may we not reopen the question as to the payment of our bonds? Is the act of 1869 any more sacred than the act of 1875? And if we can reopen these questions, why not reopen the laws requiring the payment of either interest or principal of the public debt? They rest upon acts of Congress, which we have the power to repeal. If public honor cannot protect our promise to the note holder, how shall it protect our promise to the bond holder? Already do we see advocated in high places, by numerous and formidable organizations, all forms of repudiation, which, if adopted, would reduce our nation to the credit of a robber chief, worse than the credit of an Algerine pirate, who at least would not plunder his own countrymen. And if a public creditor had no safety, what chance would national banks, creations of our own and subject to our own will, have in Congress? It has already been proposed to confiscate their bonds, premium and all, as a mode of paying their notes with greenbacks. What expedient so easy? If we would make money cheap and abundant, or if so extreme a measure could be arrested, what is to prevent the permanent dethronement of gold as a measure of value and the substitution of an interconvertible currency bond bearing 3.65 per cent. interest as a standard of value? And when it becomes too expensive to print the notes to pay interest, reduce the note. Why not? Why pay 3.65 per cent. when it is easier to print 3? It is but an act of Congress, and when the process of repudiation goes so far that your notes will not buy bread, why, then declare against all interest, and then, after passing through the valley of humiliation, return again to barter and honor and gold again.

Speaking of the need of confidence, Mr. SHERMAN said it is credit that gives life and competition to trade, and credit is destroyed by every scheme that impairs, delays or even clouds an obligation. An irredeemable and fluctuating currency always raises the rate of interest on money, while a staple currency or an improving currency always reduces the rate of interest. With a depreciated currency great domestic productions are cut off from a foreign market, for it is impossible that with such a currency we can compete on equal terms with rival nations whose industry rests upon a specie standard. Let us rest our industries on that standard, and soon we could compete in the markets of the world in all the articles produced from iron, wood, leather and cotton, the raw basis of which are our natural productions, and it must be remembered that all countries with which we compete are specie-paying countries. A depreciated and fluctuating currency is a premium and bounty to the broker and money changer, and he gambles and speculates with all the advantages in his favor.

Mr. SHERMAN held that the degree of contraction and the effects of it are greatly exaggerated. The only contraction of the currency provided by the act is in the substitution of one form of currency for another. Thus, in place of fractional currency is issued silver currency, and where National bank notes are issued there is retained eighty per cent. of the amount in United States notes.

Various objections to resumption having been considered, Mr. SHERMAN closed by saying that "I will cheerfully vote for a moderate tax on tea and coffee, because this will increase our revenue without adding to the cost of the articles, and be the means of enabling us to repeal other taxes that are both a burden and an inconvenience, and will also strengthen the Treasury. I will gladly vote for the voluntary conversion of a limited amount of United States notes into bonds, as each of those measures will tend to 'prepare' us for a specie standard, but each of these measures, and others that may be proper, are not, in my judgment, indispensable to the full and complete execution of the law of 1875 on or before the first day of January, 1879."

Payment of Duties in Legal Tender.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech Mr. BOGY called up the bill introduced by him early in the session authorizing the payment of duties on imports in legal tender and National bank notes.

Mr. BOGY said he believed the law providing for resumption on January 1, 1879, to be founded on error from beginning to end, and will, if not repealed, involve the country in great financial distress. He contended that the way to resume is to give value to paper money, which would be effected by receiving it for duties on importations.

Mr. EATON said unless some Senator more entitled to public attention should soon introduce a bill for the resumption of specie payment, he would take that liberty himself. He referred to the act of last year, and said the great laws of nature were outraged by it. It was enough to talk about specie resumption, but Congress should legislate wisely, taking into consideration the condition of the country and the fact that the United States was the great debtor nation of the world.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, besides many private bills and bills for public works, &c., the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. RANDALL, to declare the immunity of witnesses for the United States.

By Mr. MORRISON, to exempt from criminal prosecution witnesses testifying before either House of Congress or any committee of the same.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (Mass.), a resolution of the Iowa Legislature proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for members of Congress holding their seats for three years, one-third the number to vacate their seats each year.

By Mr. SLEMMONS, for a continuous line of railway from Norfolk through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and the localities to the Pacific coast, and to incorporate the Atlanta, Oklohama & Pacific Railway Company.

By Mr. HUNTER, to pension all soldiers of the Mexican war who are over sixty years of age, and all under it as soon as they arrive at that age.

Impeachment of Belknap.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that on the presentation of articles of impeachment against the late Secretary of War, the Senate would, according to its standing rules and orders, take the proper order thereon, of which due notice would be given to the House.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Hawaiian Treaty bill, and after discussion rose, without having taken any action.

The Whisky Trials.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether any officer or employe of the Government has in any way advised or counseled with, or directly or indirectly, verbally or in writing, communicated to any of the defendants, of the friends, agents or attorneys of the defendants in the recent whisky conspiracy trials in St. Louis, any of the facts, papers or other evidence on which the Government relied or was expected to rely, and whether any attempt was made by any officer or official of the Government other than the District Attorney and his assistants, to interfere with, advice, counsel or in any way control the conduct of said prosecutions, or any of them, with power to send for persons and papers, &c. Agreed to without objection.

Democratic Legislation.

Mr. SOUTHARD moved to adjourn.

Mr. PAGE asked Mr. Southard to allow him to offer a resolution, which was understood to be in reference to the escape to Canada of Marsh, the witness against the late Secretary of War, but Mr. Southard declined to yield, and insisted on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. PAGE complained that no member on the Republican side was recognized or had any chance to offer a resolution. He demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were taken, and the House, by a party vote, adjourned.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1876.

River 16 feet; stationary. Fair and warm. Arrived—Hudson, Wheeling; Andy Baum, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, March 6, 1876.

Cloudy and windy, mercury 58 to 70. River 13 7-10 feet; swelling. Up—Ironsides and tow, 8 A. M.; U. P. Schenck, 6; J.D. Parker and Pat Cleburne, 11; Grey Eagle, 11:30; John A. Wood, 3 P. M.; Bowling Green, 4:30. Down—Sandy No. 2, 2 P.M.; Shinkle, 5—generally with good trips. Business good.

MEMPHIS, March 6, 1876.

The river fell thirty-one inches. Cloudy and blustery during the day; heavy rain late in the afternoon. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Scudder and Belle Memphis, the former last night, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Tolle, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, March 6, 1876.

Arrived—Capitol City and Julia, Vicksburg; Polar Star, Lower River; Etna, Wheeling. Departed—Clinton, Burlington; Tom Stevens, Jefferson City; City of Chester, Memphis. River about stationary. Showery and warm; heavy rain to-night.

CAIRO, March 6, 1876.

Arrived—Eddyville, Nashville, 5 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 8 P. M. River 26 feet 1 inch; falling. Since 9 P. M. rain has been falling.

NASHVILLE, March 6, 1876.

River 4½ feet; falling on shoals. Arrived—Bermuda, Cairo; Hillman, Cairo; Laura L. Davis, Cincinnati; Silverthorn, Evansville; B. H. Cooke, Burkesville. Departed—Bermuda, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville.

LOUISVILLE, March 6, 1876.

Warm and clear. Departed—Glasgow and Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Fawn, Henderson; C. B. Church, New Orleans. Eight feet ten inches in canal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1876.

Clear and pleasant; wind blowing stiff all day. Arrived—Leo, Vicksburg. No departures.

VICKSBURG, March 6, 1876.

Down—Dean, 2 P. M. Up—Jos. B. Williams, 12. Arrived—Ste, Genevieve, on time.

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Rich Mines Discovered in the Big Horn and Oil Creek Mountains.

GREEN RIVER, Wy., March 6.—A man just from the Wind River valley states that rich mines have been discovered in the Big Horn and Oil Creek mountains. A stage is running from here to South Pass, one hundred miles. The mines are about one hundred and twenty-five miles north from there, and the stage company is making preparations to put on a line to Camp Brown, forty-six miles north of South Pass.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Secretary Belknap a Prisoner in His Own House.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT HIS ESCAPE.

The Articles of Impeachment Completed.

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT.

The Alleged Complicity in the Babcock Trial Denied.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1876.

Ex-Secretary Belknap.

Ex-Secretary Belknap remains in his own house, which he has not left since the tender of his resignation, and is to all purposes a prisoner, the entrances back and front being guarded by a policemen.

Messrs. Carpenter and Blair, counsel for General Belknap, appeared at the Attorney General's office to-day, and asked that the police be removed, as the Secretary had no intention whatever of attempting flight from Washington. To this the answer was made that as soon as an indictment was found the Secretary would be arrested. He could then give bail, which would relieve him from the surveillance to which he is now subjected. Should the Grand Jury meet with any embarrassment in obtaining the necessary evidence to frame an indictment upon, the arrest will be made without an indictment.

Several personal friends have visited General Belknap to assure him of their sympathy in his troubles.

This afternoon Judge Snell, of the Police Court, received a note from District Attorney Wells, stating that ex-Senator Carpenter informed him that Belknap would not be ready to appear in court to-day with his bail, and asking that his case be allowed to stand, and that this arrangement had been agreed to. Belknap will remain in the custody of the court officers, and will have his hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, while sitting to-day as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, received the following telegram from Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton:

CINCINNATI, March 6, 1876.

Hon. Milton Sayler and Hon. H. B. Banning, House of Representatives:

If the article in yesterday's *Capital* in relation to the payment of money to Mrs. Belknap to secure the payment of a claim to the Bowler estate or to the Kentucky Central Railroad refers to me, I pronounce the story utterly false. I have telegraphed to the committee asking they shall investigate immediately this matter, and permit my examination at the earliest moment. Enforce my request. Please see that my emphatic denunciation of the story in all its aspects goes through the Associated Press dispatches.

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The following is the resolution which Mr. Page unsuccessfully tried to obtain the floor to offer in the House to-day:

WHEREAS, This House has good reason to believe that the provisions of sections 540 and 545 of the Revised Statutes have been violated, and that evidence of the violation thereof is now within possession of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby instructed to report to this House, at its earliest convenience, whether any or all of the parties believed to be guilty of a violation thereof are now in custody, or what steps have been taken by the committee to secure the detention or prevent the escape of any or all of said parties, either as witnesses or for the purpose of prosecution, or whether any official notice was given to the proper law officers of the Government, and if so, whether such notice was given in time to prevent the escape of such parties from the jurisdiction of the United States, and whether any of such parties have so escaped, and whether there has been any negligence on the part of any one having knowledge of the facts.

The following telegram was sent to Gen. Sheridan to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1876.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, Commanding, Chicago:

The President directs you to notify Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill, that his appointment is revoked. He will be permitted to remain and sell the goods at prices fixed by the council of administration till the appointment of his successor. The President desires you to direct a council of administration to meet, and to recommend to the Secretary of War, through military channels, suitable persons for trader. Letter by mail.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning information was received by the secret service officers of the Treasury Department that ex-Secretary Belknap was making preparations to leave the city some time during the night. Steps were taken at once, without consultation, to watch his house, and a strong guard was placed around it. District Attorney Wells was then visited. The situation was laid before him, and his advice was asked. He desired that the ex-Secretary be kept under surveillance, and, if possible, that a warrant be obtained for his arrest. The guard was then doubled, and the house was carefully watched until daylight. Yesterday morning a warrant was obtained from Judge Snell, on information charging General Belknap with having received a bribe. The warrant was issued upon the oath of a man named Horrell, who swore it out upon information and belief, his information being the report of the committee of which Heister Clymer is chairman. Gov. Wells went to see the Attorney General. That officer issued an order directing that the Secretary be kept closely watched; that if any effort was made on his part to escape, to prevent it at all hazards. Some time during Sunday Mrs. Belknap sent a servant out and called in one of the officers, and said to him that she knew they were watched, and that she would rather have the officers inside than outside of the house. Afterward she came back and said to the officer she had been too hasty in letting him in, as they were still guarding the house outside. Up to this time it was not certain that Gen. Belknap was in the house. An officer rang the bell, and was told the Secretary was in. The officer sent some word about the communication of the Attorney General, and Gen. Belknap came down to see the officer. He was greatly affected. The officer said they would make everything as pleasant for him as possible. They did not wish to arrest him, but were simply directed not to permit him to escape. The officers who were keeping guard had no authority under the law to execute a process, and upon consultation with the Attorney General all the facts in connection with the case were made known to the Chief of the District Police and the warrant was placed in his hands, to be served if service should be necessary. Among the witnesses given to Judge Snell, and who will be subpœnaed, is Heister Clymer, to whom, it is alleged, the Secretary made a confession, and Lyman K. Bass, also of the committee. The warrant was obtained from the Police Court, charging General Belknap with having taken a bribe, because this was the readiest way of securing authority for detention. The arrest could have no effect upon the jurisdiction of the Senate, and this action was taken in order that the proper tribunals might with certainty have the accused man for trial. The necessity for the unusual precautions and the information upon which they were based are not disclosed. Perhaps General Belknap had no intention to leave the country, but under all the circumstances there could be no condemnation too severe for any carelessness. Mr. Clymer let the witness go, but the criminal, if criminal he be, will not receive any leniency by the action of the Government.

The St. Louis *Republican* says, editorially, speaking of the report that the President has ordered the prosecution of Marsh, Tomlinson and all others connected with the post tradership bribery business, that there are persons in St. Louis who three days ago were ready to give evidence against Belknap, but now refuse to do so, for fear they will be prosecuted for buying the traderships which the Secretary sold.

The Committee on Judiciary this afternoon completed the Belknap articles of impeachment. They are twenty-one in number, specifically stating various amounts of money received by him at different times from Marsh. These articles are founded on the testimony of that witness, but as he has fled the country, the committee will to-morrow, on making their report, move its reference back to the committee, so that further testimony may be taken to strengthen the case. Some days may elapse before the articles shall be acted upon by the House and presented to the Senate. The committee will not act in haste, as they wish to present a case that can be maintained before the Senate. They charge Belknap with having violated section 1,781 of the Revised Statutes, the penalty for which is imprisonment for not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000.

The Pacific Railways.

Senator Dorsey's bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad laws asserts in a preamble that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has improperly increased its capital stock, its interest bearing securities, and its liabilities for or on account of branch roads, steamboat lines and other properties, without authority of Congress, and without a corresponding increase in the value of its real and personal capacity, and that such action is designed to prevent or postpone for a long time any action on the part of the Government in fixing tariff rates, as the eighteenth section of the law of July 1st, 1862, authorized whenever its net earnings should exceed ten per centum upon the actual cost of the road between Ogden and Sacramento. The bill, therefore, proposes to restrain the issue or sale of any more obligations of the company secured by a mortgage upon the main line or land granted by the United States to aid in its construction. The bill also requires a detailed statement of all the company's receipts and expenditures up to December 31, 1875, to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior, and provides that the net receipts shall be applied, first, to the payment of interest on first mortgage bonds on the main line, and the creation of a sinking fund; second, to the payment of interest on bonds alleged to have been issued and thus secured without authority; and, third, to the purchase and retirement of all the last described class of bonds. Finally it is made the duty of a commission, consisting of the Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, and three citizens to be named by the President of the United States, to see that the foregoing provisions are carried into practical effect.

Letter from the Attorney General.

Attorney General Pierrepont has addressed a letter to Hon. Scott-Lord, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, saying his fair and considerate letter of the 3d inst. gives him the opportunity to fully explain certain charges contained in new publications, copies of which had been enclosed to him. The Attorney General says that in regard to the whisky cases at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, the Secretary of the Treasury and himself were in frequent consultation, and they never differed in their policy or in what they deemed the best mode of carrying out the policy. On October last, when the Secretary of the Treasury was in St. Louis they agreed upon and dispatched a communication to the Solicitor with instructions, in which, he said, among other things, that unless important ends are to be gained in other cases, he would make no terms with any individual party. The Attorney General says the policy indicated in this order was not communicated by him in any circular letter to the District Attorneys of these cities, but it was to be carried out alike in St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Nothing occurred to lead the Attorney General or the Secretary of the Treasury or the Solicitor, so far as the Attorney General knew or believed, to change this policy in any degree, but in the middle of July and subsequent thereto various newspaper slips, private letters and personal statements came to the President, and in a lesser degree to the Attorney General, that bargains were being made or were about to be made with criminals whose testimony was not in the slightest degree needed, by which a large number of criminals were to be let off from any kind of punishment, to be relieved of persecution in a manner likely to bring scandal upon the administration of justice, and quite at variance with the policy expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Attorney General, and these statements were in a large measure affirmed to the President, and subsequently to the Attorney General, and by one of the oldest and most trusted supervisors in the service, and who claimed to speak from personal knowledge upon the subject, and especially in relation to criminals in Chicago. It was also stated to the Attorney General that bargains of very questionable propriety were being made in Milwaukee by the counsel without consultation with the District Attorney, and without any communication with the Attorney General, from whom they received their appointment, and for whose judicious conduct the Attorney General was responsible. The President was greatly disturbed by these varied and repeated representations, of course, so at variance with the policy before indicated, and he brought it to the attention of the Attorney General, and finally suggested that in view of repeated statements it would be well for the Attorney General to let District Attorneys receive some caution upon this subject, and therefore a letter was dispatched by the Attorney General to District Attorney Hazleton, and is the one copied into the official records of the department, with a note that the same was sent to the District Attorneys at Chicago and St. Louis.

In this letter the Attorney General said he reposed in the officers' good judgment to refrain from anything that could by any possibility be construed as favoritism towards those who had defrauded the Government, and he remarked that it is the President's desire that no guilty man should escape. A few days later, the President, being still further pressed about the matter, sent for the Attorney General to learn whether he had taken any action, as the letter was purely official, and as all such letters are strictly confidential and intended solely for the eye of the District Attorney, and for the sole purpose of advising them of complaints which were being made, and to caution them against any appearance of improper management. The Attorney General was greatly surprised at the publication of the letter, and quite amazed that it should be wrested from its original purpose, and used for ends never imagined by the writer. The Attorney General set himself to work to discover how the letter found its way into print, and finally came to the conclusion that it must have got out through a copy sent to the President, and he received information which convinced him that it was so, and the fact that it was imperfectly reported in the Western papers led him to believe that it had been read, and perhaps imperfectly remembered. On speaking to the President on the subject, he said he had no knowledge whatever of the letter.

The Attorney General says since the acquittal of Gen. Babcock he had seen it stated in one of the western papers that evidence bearing on the guilt of Babcock was communicated to his counsel by the Attorney General. He wished to state in the most emphatic language, and without any possible reservation, that there is not and there never was the slightest truth in the statement, He never made a communication, either written or verbal, to any one of Babcock's counsel upon the subject. As to Storrs, who is the counsel specially mentioned, the Attorney Generals says he has no recollection that he ever saw him in his life. He was certain he never wrote to him. He might have seen him and have been introduced to him at some one of the crowded receptions of the President. This is possible. Very many persons are introduced to him at these receptions whose names are often indistinctly heard, and therefore not remembered. He certainly never saw Storrs at his house or at the department, or any other house or place where he ever conversed with him upon the subject of General Babcock's trial or upon any other subject. Judge Porter is the other counsel mentioned. He is an eminent lawyer of New York and a long acquaintance of the Attorney General, and a much valued friend, and besides, he is a gentleman of delicacy of sense. He once, and only once, called to pay his respects, and stated merely that he was here to prepare himself in the Babcock trial, dropped the subject utterly, and never resumed it or alluded to it again during his call. They never by note, word or sign had any communication whatever on the subject.

The Attorney General says: I waited for an opportunity, and had now ascertained that General Babcock or some one for him who had access to the President's papers obtained a copy of the letter without any knowledge on the part of the President, and that the same was used in a manner now known to all, but under whose advice the Attorney General does not know. It is quite certain, he says, that if any one of the defrauders of the revenue imagined they were to reap advantage from the publication of the letter, or from the very false construction which they tried to force upon it, they had been or would be signally mistaken

The Real Estate Pool.

Judge Black appeared before the House committee appointed to investigate the Washington real estate pool, and stated as counsel for Hallett Kilbourne that he would on Wednesday present a brief, quoting authorities to show that the committee had no right to call for the production of Kilbourne's books, showing his general real estate transactions.

The President's Private Secretaries.

U. S. Grant, Jr., occupies the desk at the Executive office heretofore occupied by Generals Porter and Babcock, and within the past few weeks by Col. Grant, and Mr. Sniffen, Assistant Private Secretary, occupies the desk vacated by Mr. Lucky, who has entered upon the duties of the Interior Department.

The War Office.

The President said late this afternoon that nothing had been definitely arranged regarding the appointment of the Secretary of War, and the question it is certain will not be determined till to-morrow after the Cabinet meeting.

General Schenck's Successor.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, vice Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

Gen. Babcock Not Resigned.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, Gen. Babcock has not resigned his position in the army, and to-day said that he had no intention of so doing.

Col. Grant

leaves Washington to-night in obedience to orders of Lieutenant General Sheridan, that he report without delay in Chicago for service on the plains.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

"NEEDS WATCHING."

The Question of Big Fees for Oil Inspection.

Under this caption of "Needs Watching" some one in the interest of big fees has inspired an article in the *Insurance World*, in which he gives his reasons why the present oppressive rates for inspection of refined oil should be continued, and draw from the manufacturer some six to seven thousand dollars a year for a service which would be well paid for at less than one-half the amount.

The amendments to the present law, which are asked for, are simply a reduction of the present fees, and to give protection to the manufacturer against an arbitrary power, which, as the law now stands, might be used by an inspector. The reduction of fees is a necessitous measure in which an almost ruined branch of trade seeks relief, from the fact that the refiners of Cleveland on one side, and New York and Baltimore on the other, are exempt from all tax, and pay neither gauging or weighing, as the case may be, or inspection, and they are now shipping oil into our State, upon which they pay nothing, and they have thus been enabled to drive Pennsylvania refined oil out of the markets, which of right and naturally belong to them. It is argued by "Needs Watching" that the consumer pays the tax. This would be true if we had no competition from outside the state, for then all refiners would be on an equality, but owing to this competition which we have to meet, we are compelled to count the guaging and inspection—which is now five cents for guaging and seven cents for inspection, making in all twelve cents—as part of the cost of manufacturing, and this seven cents for inspection in the original bill of 1873 was to cover both guaging and inspection. This will be seen to be a heavy burden when it is known that the refiner would be glad to keep his works running when he can make 5c per barrel upon his oil rather than close them up. The refiner has his investment of capital and the risk of the destruction of his works by fire to take into account, and if he is willing to run for so small a compensation, is there any good reason why an inspector who has nothing but his time at risk should ask our Legislature to burden our trade by continuing such onerous fees?

Retrenchment is the order of the day, and there can be no good reason why an oil inspector's office should be any exception to the rule. Are laws made simply for the benefit of parties holding offices under them? One would suppose from the tenor of the communication "Needs Watching" that there was no one competent to inspect oil but the present incumbent, and that if the fees are reduced, no one could be found to take his place who has sufficient intelligence or ability to protect the consumer from the "horrid" explosions of which it speaks. It is to the writer's knowledge that there are others in Pittsburgh quite as competent and honest, who would gladly accept the office at even less than the proposed reduction of fees.

It is stated that the purpose and object of the party urging the bill is to render the law inoperative by reason of the fees being so small that no responsible party can take the office and make a living out of it. This allegation is false, and the "alligator" knew it when he made it, for we are informed that the party referred to was one of the originators of the law of 1873, and did more to have it passed than any other one in the trade. "Needs Watching" says: "Leaving this matter out of the question there is still a weightier consideration embodied in this bill. Oil is to be inspected in tank, in place of barrels." This he thinks, a loophole opening up avenues, by which oil that never had been inspected could be run into barrels. The amendment is, as before stated, to prevent the exercise of an arbitrary power by the inspector. As the law now stands he will not inspect oil until it is filled in barrels. The refiner, thinking that his oil is of the right test, runs it into barrels. The inspector is notified, and markes the test 108° or 109°. The floor of a refiner's warehouse may be full of this oil, and it may have to stand with bungs out exposed to the atmosphere 24 to 48 hours before it comes up to the required standard of the inspector. The blocking up of the warehouse would occasion the stoppage of the work, and yet the oil may have been test when it was filled. Now had this oil been tested in tank before it was put into barrels and found to be off test, all this loss to the refiner would have been avoided, and the charge for two inspections, which in such cases have been made, prevented. The bill reads, "That when *required* by the manufacturer the inspector shall inspect oil in tank, for which his fees shall be 50 cents *in addition to the fees already named*." Now we claim that this not only protects the refiner against the arbitrary power which an inspector may use, but is a double protection to the consumer. He has two inspectors instead of one, for it is not to be supposed that the inspector will put his brand upon the barrels when filled by the oil he has inspected in tank, without testing it, and the refiner will undoubtedly see he does when he has to pay him the fees for inspecting the oil in barrels. The statement that oil in tank will stand a higher test than it will after it is put in barrels, is absurd. It is well known to every practical refiner that every time oil is moved the fire test is improved, and they frequently bring their oil up five degrees by pumping from one tank to another. It is not uncommon that where oil in tank will stand 108 degrees they barrel it knowing it will stand the test after it has been run into barrels, by the evaporation of the lighter vapors in the exposure to the atmosphere in the process of barreling. "Needs Watching" refers to the very exceptional case where light vapors absorbed by a tank after inspection, might reduce the fire test. This happens so seldom that it is hardly an objection, yet should it take place, the consumer is nevertheless fully protected, as the oil has to be inspected again in barrels. The party who inspired the article "Needs Watching" knew that he was making a willful misstatement in this as well as other particulars. But it is so evident he was actuated by self interest (and in some cases when you touch the pocket you touch the soul) in trying to defend this exorbitant tax upon one of the largest manufacturing interests of the State, that he is, perhaps, excusable. ANON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line GROCERIES.

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

Pier, Dannals & Co., SELL THEIR FINE BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER AT $1.50 PER DOZ., PINTS, Refunding 70c for the Empty Bottles. The Best Quality of Ale and Porter For sale to the trade in Casks or Bottles.

FURNITURE! FOR PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, OFFICE AND LIBRARY. RECLINING CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS. J. L. LYTLE & CO., 169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP. T. C. JENKINS, SOLE AGENT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW GOODS. The Latest Styles OUT Have Just Come IN AT SMITH & SON'S Tailoring Establishment, 98 WYLIE AVENUE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUTCY. This is to give notice that on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS N. MILLER, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, March 6, 1876. cl

PACKING BOXES MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF BILL STUFF ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER. WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c. G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO., 29th and Liberty Streets. b99

GOLD EYED Hand Made Sewing Needles. TIME AND TEMPER SAVED BY THEIR USE, FOR THEY DON'T CUT THE THREAD.

Excelsior Gold Eyed Needle	$ 7
English Book Pins	5
Black Gimp, great bargains	39
Black Beaded Gimp, per piece of ten yards	3 00
Everlasting Trimming, per piece of 12 yards	73
Crochet Edge, per piece of eight yards	23
Magic Ruffle, per piece of six yards	22
Hamburg Trimming, per yard	7
Hamburg Embroidery, per yard, from 5c to	2 00
Cachmere Net	63
Cachmere Lace	24
Cachmere Ties	63
New Shades in Windsor Ties	34
Two Button Kid Gloves (warranted)	98
Extra quality Kid Gloves (two button)	1 47
Black Watered Ribbon, per yard	7
Extra Long Fancy Cotton Hose, for Ladies	29

Full lines of Notions, Embroideries, Ribbons, Hosiery, Furnishing Goods and Trimmings. Save your money by "Our New System."

J. D. Carlisle, 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MARCH 6th, 1876. B. & B., 128 FEDERAL ST.

The success attending our cheap offering of BLACK AND COLORED SILKS during the past ten days has caused us to largely replenish our stock during the past week, and we will open very large additional purchases on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, viz:
NEW PLAIN COLORED SILKS at $1.25, in the Choice New Dark Shades.
NEW PLAIN COLORED SILKS at $1.50—a very Superior Quality.
NEW BLACK SILKS at $1.00.
NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1.25.
NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.25.
We guarantee 25c per yard less than the same qualities are being sold.
FINE "HAND-LOOM" SILKS from $1.75 to $4.00.

LARGE ASSORTMENTS NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS OPENING DAILY.
New Cachimere Lace Scarfs, 35c. New Cachimere Lace Bows, 50c and up to the finest qualities.

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
¾ Fine Unbleached Muslins, 5c; Wamsutta Muslins 12½c; Lonsdale Muslins 10c, and all other well known brands at very LOWEST PRICES.

BOGGS & BUHL, 128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—New Black Cashmeres at 75, 80, 90, 95c and $1, in our celebrated make, admitted to have no equal. New Cashmere and Silk Sacques from $13 to $45—very choice styles.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION. All persons who are aware of any frauds or irregularities connected with the NEW WATER WORKS, or IMPROVEMENTS UNDER THE PENN AVENUE ACT, will please communicate without delay with HON. JOSEPH GRAFF, Sec'y Legislative Investigating Committee, (P. O. Box 1504.) PITTSBURGH. Parties may address the Committee with the assurance that their names shall not be made public.

☞NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 1 Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (Hand street) issued June 21st, 1847, to Charles Avery for forty-two (42) shares, has been lost and that application will be made to the President and Managers of said Bridge Company for a new certificate. b9-TF

☞W. W. TYSON, Sealer of Weights & Measures, ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Office—41 Federal St., Allegheny City. Box 243, Pittsburgh. Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. a96

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DIVIDENDS.

☞MONONGAHELA BRIDGE—THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, on and after the 8th inst. JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, March 3, 1876. c2-TTS-S

POLITICAL.

☞FOR PROTHONOTARY, B. B. COURSIN, OF McKEESPORT. Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHOLESALE HOUSE. JOSEPH HORNE & CO. MARKET STREET, Invite the special attention of DRY GOODS, NOTION AND MILLINERY TRADE TO THEIR LINE OF NEW SPRING GOODS! NOW OPEN! Embracing all the latest novelties and most desirable Goods to be found in the market at bottom prices. Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY, SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER, BUILDERS OF Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces, Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSSELMAN & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO, also the celebrated GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY, To be had in Pittsburgh at R. & W. Jenkinson's, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, Herzog & Bechman, Means & Sweeney, also all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES FOR LAWNS, BRIDGES, CEMETERIES, &C. WROUHGT IRON & WIRE WINDOW GUARDS, Wire Goods of Every Description at Lowest Prices. LAUDERBACH & CO., 33 AND 34 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Macfarlane & Patterson MANUFACTURERS OF THE MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR FURNACE! The Cheapest and best in use. AND AGITATING GRATE, Cook and Heating Stoves, 38 WOOD STREET. ☞SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NEW SPRING GOODS! T. & J. T. M'CANCE, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 196 LIBERTY STREET.

Ben Franklin Insurance Co INCORPORATED 1866. OFFICES—41 AND 43 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838. THOMPSON & MILLER, HOUSE PAINTERS, NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET. ☞MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co. 141 WOOD STREET. Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

1876. MARCH. 1876. ERWIN'S SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS For the early Spring season. Full lines of everything in the way of Dress Goods! DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS! At the lowest prices.

BLEACHED MUSLINS. Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Utica, Hill, Wamsutta, Half Bleached Pocahontas, Androscoggin, Laconia. The above comprises the best makes in the market, and each and all of them our prices will be the lowest.

SHIRT FRONTS. At 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 37, 40, 45 and 50c, in all styles of shield and plain. We have the entire sale of the celebrated "Double Combination" Shirt Fronts superior to any other made.

New Dress Goods. New Plaids, plain and twilled at 12½ cents. Very handsome styles.

Plain Brocade and Striped Mohair Goods, At 20 cents. Many of these reduced from 27½c.

At 25c, the largest variety of DRESS GOODS We ever before offered—many of them at not over one-third to one-half their value.

TABLE LINENS In Bleached, Half Bleached and Turkey Red, at from 25c per yard to $1.

NAPKINS AND TOWELS EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

Prints, Percales & Ginghams. Our stock of the above goods is replenished by daily arrivals of new and handsome styles. Stock always new and fresh.

A. W. ERWIN, 172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City, Pa. N. B.—Our Cashmere Department, notwithstanding the large sales we have made during the past few weeks, will be kept constantly full of our celebrated Black Cashmeres at 75, 85, 90c and $1.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR GOLD SOAP. T. C. JENKINS, SOLE AGENT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave. We offer special inducements in a large line of Guinet Cachmire Finish BLACK SILKS. The celebrated make of Lyons Black Silks in rich Cachmire finish, warranted to give entire satisfaction and at prices very much lower than they have been for years.

100 PIECES OF PACIFIC PERCALES 15c, REAL VALUE 25c. These goods are very cheap and worth an examination.

New Prints, Bleached Muslins, Brown Muslins, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN, Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue. We make only Strictly Pure Goods.

DAVIS CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following Warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and Whiteness unsurpassed.

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is authority for the statement that "by common consent, the President's formula has been extended, and now reads: "Let no guilty man or woman escape."

THE Legislative Committee will break ground this morning, in commencement of their contract to penetrate the mysteries of our Water Works and Penn avenue improvement bond factories.

MARSH has meandered to Montreal; but we are hardly through with MARSH yet. The bribe giver ought to wear a suit made out of the same piece of striped cloth as that which encases the bribe taker.

JUDGE HOAR, ex-Attorney General, is put down as the coming man for the War office. Such an appointment would meet with the approval of every honest man, irrespective of politics, in the country.

THERE seems to be a general desire now for General MEIGS to drop his inspection of European army matters, and come home to tell us what he knows about our own. Dear General: Come home, come home!

RICHARD H. DANA, JR., of Massachusetts, it is announced, will take the place of Mr. SCHENCK, at the Court of St. James. Mr. DANA is well known as a politician, a man of some literary reputation, and a leading business man of the Bay State.

MR. SCHENCK is coming home to face his accusers, and is said to be confident. So that we may expect, in about ten days to get some more of the "bottom facts" in connection with what we have. Though the case looks a little blue for him, it is but fair to say that we have had but one side of the story, and it may be fairly explained away.

IT has been commonly remarked in Washington during the past three months that Washington society has shown no signs of the hard times. The season just closed has been one of the most brilliant on record, and the ladies have displayed at the parties and receptions more costly dresses than have before seen here, at least in the last five years.

SENATOR ANDERSON announces himself as a candidate for re-nomination in the Forty-third Senatorial District. He makes no spread eagle promises, and does not sing a reform lullaby, but goes before his constituents simply on his record in the past, which after all is the test, which the constituents of every candidate will want in the next canvass. His record is one which will stand the test of inspection.

PROF. SILLIMAN is very emphatic in denying that there were any lucre allurements held out to make him take a hand in the Emma mine transaction; but unless the learned Professor can demonstrate to the nicety of one of his own chemical tests, that somebody has been lying about him, the people will—very rightfully too—be compelled to fear that he was tarred with the same stick which touched up the others of the immaculate band.

JENKINS corrects us says it is Miss Carrie May and not Ida who has captured Bennett. Well what's the difference. May by any other name would be as suggestive of sunshine, and warbling birds, fragrant blossoms and balmy airs,—all of which are supposed to be typical of the rare loveliness of character of this May flower which Bennett,—after having had his pick from the richest parterre,—will carry away to beautify and brighten his now rather cheerless bachelor's palace.

ROYAL aristocracy in France seems to be doomed. It is slowly but surely becoming extinct. The three principal causes for this are the prevalence of Democratic ideas, through the revolution, the non-creation of new titles, and the exclusion of females from succession. The list of noble families has been reduced since LOUIS XIV. from 200,000 to 30,000, and of these there are only 5,000 titled families. Republicanism is gaining ground in France, and the ancient nobility is disappearing.

WE have company now on the school question. They are having a pretty free fight over in England on the subject. One side advocates free schools, and another thinks denominational schools the need of the hour. The fight had its origin in a movement begun by the school board and the friends of public education to ask an additional appropriation for free schools. The contest in its main features is identical with the contest in this country, and the outcome will be looked to with great interest.

PUBLIC attention for a moment has been drawn from the whisky ringsters, but the authorities have still an eye upon them, and they have no reason for cheerfulness. The net result to the Treasury from the expose of the whisky frauds are estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at $3,365,295 in certain prospect, and an indefinite amount in possibility. The amount already covered into the Treasury is $195,503. The number of persons under indictment is two hundred and fifty-three, of whom sixty-nine have pleaded guilty. Still the watchword is, "Let no guilty man escape."

IT is a marvel that when everybody knew years ago that BELKNAP was a rogue, that some patriot, for the good of his country, or for private revenge, did not then expose him. There is just a possibility that the brilliant imagination of some of these people, who could have "told you so" years ago, is exercised just now in inventing a few fictions to gratify personal malice. The record is bad enough without any superflous exaggerations, and we have but little respect for those noble martyrs who, according to their own story, suffered so long in silence, borne down by the weight of an awful secret. It's strange they never ventured to kick at the lion until he was dead.

HERR VON WICKEDE, the military correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, writes to that paper a long criticism of the Turkish army, in which he says that the regular army of the Sultan is three-fourths a mob of the most patient, brave, unmurmuring, untrained, ununiformed, unfed, and unofficered troops in the world. He classes the officers under two heads: first, a set of rude, untrained officers, like the men themselves; and, second, "the scions of favoritism, the dandies of New Turkey, the most conceited, the most effeminate and worthless of their race." The only exception made is in the case of the Imperial Guard, which is the corps d'elite of the Empire.

IT's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The floods in France, while proving very unfortunate for that country, it seems, will result in good to us. The overflowing of the Seine has destroyed the principal part of the wheat crop, and, as a result, they will have to depend upon us for a large supply of grain. It is probable, too, that the floods in Germany which have destroyed so much will have a similar result on our grain market. England, too, must draw from us the coming season —judging from present indications—as the crop there is said to be about twenty per cent. under the average for the past ten years. Under the pressure of these facts prices have gone up in Paris and England, and the grain market is firmer. Grain dealers in our country thus anticipate a good season, and are correspondingly cheerful.

FROM what we know of Sheriff FIFE, we do not think the "pincher" started yesterday will have much effect on him. Mr. FIFE is not the man that will falter or take the back track. He pledged the Republicans of Allegheny county that if elected he would clean the Sheriff's office out, or so much of it as the people demanded should go, and he did it. When they are at it, why not have him arrested for horse stealing?" There would be about as much truth in one charge as the other. We are assured by several of the leading colored citizens of the county that the colored people have no sympathy with Mr. CARSON in this move. While they would be pleased to see a colored man in the office, they do not doubt Mr. FIFE's integrity.

APPROPOS of the discussion in the Ministerial Association yesterday, on the Bible in the Public Schools, this pungent little paragraph from the New England *Journal of Education* will be interesting reading to the disputants: "We of New England are a Christian people; we are not pagan, atheistic, or indefinitely religious. Our whole inception and growth—the foundation and superstructure of every thing organic among us—is Christian. We, thank GOD, are yet a Christian people under the rule of the majority, and we claim the right, so long as the majority assents, to shape the instruction of our own public schools according to our own Christian views. And, while sadly enough divided into denominations and sects, we are neither so stupid nor so ill-tempered, that we cannot find any base of Christian instruction catholic enough for us all, and cannot agree upon anything unless we can each, like quarrelsome children, have it all his own way.

NEW YORK has tried the plan which was tried here with the tramps—offered them work—and with the same result. There are about eight hundred to one thousand persons, one quarter of whom are women, who nightly seek lodgings at the station houses. They have been offered work at living wages, but have refused, seeming to prefer the miserable routine of nights spent in the filthy atmosphere of the police station, and days spent in begging, to honest labor. The State Charities Aid Association has taken the subject up, and proposes to invoke the aid of the law. The Society holds that "if any man will not work, neither let him eat." It is a precept as old as Christianity, and it is of universal application. It is more than probable that any labor test would act as a two-edged sword. It would have a deterrent effect upon the large number who dread the very thought of work, and who have no higher ambition than to live in filth and idleness at the expense of others.

RUMORS IN THE AIR.

There were a couple of interesting rumors afloat yesterday, which formed the topic of discussion in certain circles, and which were somewhat freely discussed upon the streets. The first of these had reference to the Legislative Committee, which commences work this morning to investigate any mythical or real irregularities in the running of the machinery of our municipal bond factory. The talk of the street was that the Committee had been "seen" and had been "fixed," or, in other words, had put itself in the leading strings of interested parties, who are not anxious to have a fair and full explanation of the whole business, but who are chiefly anxious to make political capital. The talk was so direct that it gave, to what might have been but a mere rumor, the color of reality. We do not know that the gentlemen who came here to look into our municipal affairs have lent, or would lend, themselves easily to such a scheme; but we do know that the people will watch them carefully, and with eyes that will easily penetrate any attempt to give the investigation a partisan bias. The people want—what the press here has frequently called for—a thorough, unbiased, clear, and honest examination into the water bond business and the Penn avenue improvement bond issues, and they want it entirely free from the least show of partisan feeling. If the committee gets to work, and as a result of its labors, gives us a complete history of the ins and outs of the subject, they are called to look into, and makes no attempt to give—either in the progress of the investigation or in the final conclusion —a color to the report in the interests of any party, then the people will heartily endorse their work, and whoever is hit will have no sympathy; but any personal or political prejudice thrown into the report will kill it and its authors. We shall watch the proceedings carefully and give a full report from day to day.

The other rumor,—which was very freely circulated, decorated the Reform School Investigating Committee with a little of mother earth. The story was, that some eight hundred dollars penetrated the inner circle of the committee for the purpose of bringing the minds of the investigators around to a different conclusion from that which, at the close of the investigation, they seemed to entertain. Whether there is any truth in the financial statement or not, it is known that one of the members of the Board of Managers started for Harrisburg last night charged with the duty of ascertaining the reason for the extreme diffidence of the committee in making their report, and the rumor is likely to be pretty fully investigated within a few days.

BELKNAP AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The humiliation of ex-Secretary BELKNAP's crime falls heavy on the honest members of the Republican party, and most heavily on those who have co-operated with that party from its origin, twenty years ago or more. Not even the most cynical will deny that the great majority of that party were actuated, especially in the earlier years of its history, by essentially worthy motives. The New York *Times* says, no organization ever called to its councils a larger number of pure and disinterested men. None ever commanded the zealous devotion of a larger proportion of earnest, single-minded, and patriotic members. There are many thousands in its ranks who entered them when its aims seemed scarcely practical and its prospects very desperate; when sacrifices of no ordinary kind were demanded in its service, and when all hope of political advancement through its aid was visionary. The party was originated at a time when the slave power held all the avenues to preferment, and it attained control of the Government only to find itself face to face with the greatest civil war of modern times. In its early struggles and in the task which tried its matured strength there was much that appealed to the conscience and little that stirred the ambition or the appetite for gain of those who joined it. Many, very many, of the Republicans who served in the great moral and military conflict which the party has waged are still among its members, and to them the discovery of an act of such shameless corruption in one of the highest offices held by representatives of the party is bitterly humiliating.

By as much as the party has been moved by worthy sentiments, and has sought noble aims, by so much more it feels the disgrace of Mr. BELKNAP's infamy. Very few of us, our opponents may be sure, are at all inclined to evade such responsibility as justly falls to our lot as Republicans. We have known for many years by unfortunate experience that success attracted to our party adventurers of all sorts from other parties. We have been only too well aware that the nature of the objects of which the party was compelled by circumstances to undertake the accomplishment, made it easier than it otherwise would have been for bad men to gain power among us. The party has necessarily aroused among its followers from the first a number of ardent sentiments. At first there was the hatred of oppression and the love of justice which were enlisted against the gigantic wrong of slavery. Then it was the fervor of patriotism, made more and more intense by the varying events of the war. Still later it was the passionate determination to reap the fruits of victory, and to render the conquered powerless to repeat the offenses which it had required the sacrifice and toil of war to check and punish. During all this struggle, and especially when it was at its height, it was only too difficult to distinguish between sincere zeal and that which was put on as a cloak for selfish and ambitious designs. Rascals who knew how to satisfy the passionate demands of the hour attained a power which would, in more quiet times, have been impossible to them. It happened, to the great injury of the country, and to the mortification of the body of the Republican party, that a large number of bad men fastened themselves upon that party, and were sustained in perfect sincerity by its best members.

This fact long ago became obvious to the majority of the party, and there has been a great deal of weeding out done among its representatives. The party has become far more exacting of its leaders. Some of the more prominent officials in other departments, who had supposed that they could do anything they chose, so long as they were zealous professing Republicans, have been forced out. But BELKNAP's crime shows only too plainly that the process of purification has not gone far enough; that the demand of the party for honest men as its representatives is not yet sufficiently appreciated—is not, indeed, sufficiently strong. Honest Republicans are deeply stung by the disgrace which has come upon the Administration put and kept in power by their votes. They are indignant as well as shamed, and they will fall far short of their duty to themselves and to the country, if they do not give practical expression to their indignation. They have too long submitted, "for the sake of the party," to the domination of men who have nothing but their control of party machinery to commend them. These men have held the reputation of the party very lightly. They have assumed that they would continue to enjoy power, no matter how readily they subjected to suspicion and insult the great mass of those from whom their power was derived. The latter now have a right to require that whoever reap the fruits of their confidence shall show themselves really entitled to it, and that their representatives in public life shall both be and appear worthy. We have tolerated too lax a standard of official conduct. Knowing, as we have that the standard of our opponents in politics has been lower than our own, that the have shown little capacity to make any genuine reforms in the administration of the Government, we have been contented with a neutral or comparative merit. Republicans should everywhere insist that in the conduct of the great campaign on which we are entering, only their best men shall be put forward. On this point they cannot be too earnest. In proportion as they make excellence of character the test of their action in every step of the canvass, and in proportion as they abide by that test, cost what it may, they will save the party from the consequences of the BELKNAP scandal. What is much more important, they will, by this course, save the country from its repetition in the future.

CARD FROM SENATOR ANDERSON.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I take this method of answering the numerous inquiries of friends whether I shall be a candidate for renomination in the Forty-third Senatorial district.

I have concluded to become a candidate, believing it to be the general desire of my constituents. My record is before the public, and, if satisfactory, I should be gratified to receive the support of Republican friends in the forthcoming convention.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON.

March 6th, 1876.

REMINISCENCES OF 1812.

An Officer's Personal Narration—From Carlisle Barracks to Fort Niagara—The Military Operations Resulting in the Capture of Fort George—Graphic Account of the Final Assault—Characteristic Anecdote of Gen. Scott—A Terrible Winter Campaign Around Lake Champlain, &c.

Col. W. L. Foulk has in his possession a very valuable relic of the war of 1812, being the original manuscript of a journal kept by Col. George Macfeely, a distinguished American officer, and an intimate friend and companion-in-arms of his father, Captain Foulk, then of the regular army, and through whom this and other valuable papers of a similar character came into his hands. The journal gives in detail many interesting matters relating to the author's participation in that memorable struggle. Since the few surviving soldiers of that war are fast passing from earth, and must soon all be gathered to their fathers, it is fitting that the memory of their noble deeds, their daring and suffering, instead of being permitted to die with them, should be renewed to their latest posterity. It is especially fitting, in this centennial year, that fresh interest should be awakened in the glorious achievements of the men who fought their way to victory in our second war of independence. The names of Jackson, Harrison, Scott, Perry, McDonough, and others, deserve to stand side by side with those of the gallant leaders of the Revolution on the pages of their country's history, and Lake Erie, Fort George, Lundy's Lane, New Orleans, and other glorious victories were no less important in shaping the destinies of the young republic than Saratoga, Bennington and Yorktown.

On the March.

The narrative of Col. Macfeely opens with an account of his march with a detachment of the 22d regiment U. S. I., consisting of two hundred men, from Carlisle Barracks, which was a famous recruiting station in those days, to join the command of Gen. Smyth at Buffalo, N. Y. This march consumed almost a month's time, and was attended with innumerable hardships and privations, the tedious and difficult process of conveying troops from point to point through an almost unbroken wilderness at that time, contrasting strangely with the rapidity and ease afforded for transportation since the development of the country and the introduction of railroads. In noticing but the leading features of the narrative, further particulars concerning the march are necessarily omitted, although replete with interest. One incident, however, we reproduce, showing as it does the ingenuity of man when driven to the last resource, and that the simple yeoman of the early days could devise ways and means for getting a drink that would reflect infinite credit upon the most accomplished "dead beat" in this era of smart "dodges." It seems that the soldiers of this little band were addicted to habits of intemperance and would become intoxicated whenever occasion presented itself, thus delaying their progress. To prevent this the officers frequently searched the men to ascertain whether they carried any liquor about their persons. On a certain night, a thorough search having been made a short time previous the soldiers engaged in a drunken frolic, to the great astonishment of the officers. On investigation it was discovered that the men had filled their gun-barrels with whisky, stopping the vents with little plugs of hickory wood and the muzzles with corks.

Fort Niagara.

On the tenth of November orders were received by the command to proceed to old Fort Niagara and relieve Col. Winder. The troops were immediately set in motion and four days afterward arrived at the fort. Fort Niagara, according to our author, stood at the point where the river from which it took its name empties into the lake. Three large stone buildings or block-houses stood in the angle of the fort, having been built by the French, with walls so strong that twenty pound cannon balls striking them made no impression. At the time of Col. Macfeely's arrival at the fort an armistice was existing between Gen. Van Rensaelier and the commander of the British forces by which either party was bound to give thirty hours notice before commencing hostilities. On the twentieth of November word came to the garrison from Gen. Smyth that the armistice would cease at one o'clock that night and at that time firing from Ft. George might be expected to begin. The account of the preparations made to meet this emergency and of the action which ensued as given in our author's own language will serve to furnish some idea of the manner of defending fortifications at that early period in our country's history. "As soon as we got the news" he writes "all hands went to work, some cutting and collecting wood and others making large fires and heating shot. At twelve o'clock that night all our cannon were loaded, matches lighted and guns manned, waiting with great anxiety for the hour of one o'clock. At length that hour arrived, but no gun fired, although the enemy's guns were all manned and lighted. My officers were all demanding orders to commence, but I told them, and indeed showed them orders, which were to act on the defensive, for twelve hours cannonading would exhaust all the ammunition in the fort. At about six o'clock on the morning of the 21st the enemy opened all his batteries and guns from Fort George. In a few seconds we returned the fire from three eighteen pounders, two twelves and two sixes. The eighteens and twelves fired red-hot shot. At about nine o'clock we had the pleasure of seeing a schooner sink and several houses in flames in the town of Newark, as also at their navy yard and in Fort George. The firing continued with little or no intermission until dark. Our loss was three killed and six wounded; two or three of the wounded died afterwards. One man was killed and four wounded from the bursting of one of our twelve pounders; this was occasioned by a hot ball which expanded by the heat and got fast in the gun about two feet from being home, where a vacuum was formed, and when fired burst into ten thousand pieces. Another twelve-pounder went off when the man was in the act of ramming, and took off both his hands above the wrists, which was owing to the gun getting hot and the man at the vent having no thumb-stall. Our frame barracks were much cut up and frequently on fire, but it was put out as soon almost as the smoke was seen in our building. I counted fifty-two round shot that had passed through and into it. The enemy's loss we could not ascertain." In closing his account of this engagement, the Colonel cites what he terms an extraordinary instance of female bravery. A woman named Betsy Doyle attended and served one of the guns throughout the day. To give his own words, "she would take the ball tongs from any of the men, run up to the fire, take up a hot shot and put it in the cannon, and run for another, and this she continued for the whole of the day."

Opening of the Campaign.

After this "little exchange of courtesies" the garrison remained quiet, not fearing an attack, until the first of March, when all hands were set at work to building scows and batteries, and putting the garrison in the "best possible state of defense." Brigadier General Boyd, accompanied by Major General Lewis, arrived on the 30th of April and took command of the post, and two days after Major General Dearborn and suite landed, and the following day Commodore Chauncey's fleet arrived.

On May 13th Col. Macfeely was ordered to Five Mile Meadows for the purpose of guarding some boats. Here on the 24th of May he was visited by Col. (afterwards General) Scott, who informed him that on the 26th the army would cross over and attack Fort George. The force was to consist of Scott's regiment, Macfeely's command and a company of riflemen. Scott expressed the hope to Macfeely that there would be no difficulty between them respecting rank, since they were both Lieutenant Colonels, and stated that when the rank came to be established he would be first in consequence of former services. Macfeely replied: "I am well aware that you will rank me, and I am quite pleased to go with you as second in command." On the 25th the boats were launched and the troops rowed past Fort George and into Four Mile Creek amid heavy firing, losing, however, but two men.

By sunrise the next day our guns opened on Fort George, and by nine o'clock the block house in that fort was in flames, and the enemy's guns silenced. The following order was given by Col. Scott to the light troops, consisting of about six hundred men, to govern their action in the anticipated battle:

"Lieut. Col. Scott will have under his immediate command the right column of boats, having on board one piece of artillery, one company of riflemen, the dragoons, Hindman's, Stockton's and Biddle's companies. The remaining companies are to be embarked under the immediate direction of Lieut. Col. Macfeely, to consist of Captain Michaels', Capt. Mills', Capt. Milliken's, and Capt. McFarland's companies and one company of riflemen. The troops on board of each boat are to land at the same time, if possible, when the two columns will be formed together or remain in separate lines or columns, as the ground may make necessary. On reaching the shore the companies are to be speedily formed by their company officers, who will then march their men up into line or column as may be ordered. When the troops are in line the riflemen are to be on the flanks and more or less advanced, according to circumstances. Each company is to march from camp separately, and in sections of four files front. Each boat is to make the shore opposite to the company's line.

"By order of
"COL. SCOTT."

Capture of Fort George.

Col. Macfeely's graphic account of the battle which ensued on the 29th, and which resulted in the capture of Fort George, which is probably the fullest and most correct of any that has ever been written, is herewith given entire: "The light troops," he says, "were formed and marched from camp at two o'clock this morning (May 27), embarked on board the boats, and put out at three. The morning was calm, not a ripple on the lake, and a thick, heavy fog; this gave us great spirits, as the fog was much in our favor. We passed the fleet, and when within a mile and a half of the Canada shore were ordered to halt and lay on our oars. Here the schooners came up and passed us. One ran into the mouth of the river, the other stood round Massisaga Point to the mouth of Two Mile Creek. After sunrise the fog cleared away and the cannon commenced from Fort Niagara and all her detached batteries. The schooner in the river opened her fire on the light horse battery; the other two opened on a one-gun battery at the mouth of Two Mile creek, which was the point of landing. Here we lay waiting for the grand army to come up, but it appears that great confusion took place at the point of embarkation; the different brigades and regiments became all mixed into a confused mass, and it was eleven o'clock before Boyd's division came up, followed by Winder's and Chandler's brigades. Orders were given to the light troops to make for the shore. Our boats formed a line, and pulled away for the shore. The two schooners covered our landing. The enemy, about fifteen thousand strong, lay waiting in a ravine forty rods from the shore. They reserved their fire until our boats were within one hundred and fifty yards, when they opened a heavy and galling fire. The fire was returned from our boats. The men at the oars quit rowing, and took to their muskets.

Going Into the Fight.

All appeared to be in confusion. Some of our boats swung around broad side to the shore; but, with the exertions of the officers, we soon got under way again. As we approached near the shore, the enemy's fire ought to have been very destructive, but we suffered less owing to their firing too high. (The British always fired too high in consequence of their cartridges being so heavy that no man dare lay the butt of his musket to his shoulder, or, if he does it once, he will not like very well to try it again, and consequently he will hold his musket in such a way as not to be knocked in the shoulder; he will put the butt down along his side under his arm, and in that case the muzzle, when the holder thinks his piece level, will always be elevated.) The action was close and warm for about ten minutes after we landed, when the enemy gave way and retreated in confusion. The light troops were ordered to pursue the enemy. Their track was easily followed, the ground being covered with muskets, knapsacks, blankets, cartridges, &c., &c. When we got through the woods into the plains of New York we saw the enemy forming back of the town. I suggested to Colonel Scott to fall back until we would gain the woods, take a circuitous route under cover of the woods, and gain the rear of the enemy, while the main army would come up in the front, thus cutting off their retreat and compel them to surrender. Scott agreed to this, and our column was to the right when the enemy opened a battery of four six pounders upon us. Scott ordered the column to wheel to the left and march at quick time direct for the battery. They continued a brisk fire until we approached within two hundred yards when they retreated in great confusion." It was soon afterward ascertained that the enemy had evacuated Fort George and Col. Scott immediately marched into the abandoned works. Col. Macfeely followed with his command. Before reaching the fort the latter met Scott riding a British officer's horse with the flag from Fort George hanging across the saddle before him. He says "Scott swore he would sleep in the flag that night."

Orders were issued to pursue the enemy, but were afterwards countermanded. In stopping the pursuit Col. Macfeely says the Commanding General was highly censurable, as when the enemy were panic stricken if they had been pursued night and day they might all have been taken, with their arms and stores.

Return of Days of Peace.

The capture of Fort George was followed by another season of inaction, "our Generals appearing to act as if Canada was conquered."

"On the first of June, Generals Winder and Chandler with their brigades marched in pursuit of the enemy up the lake, and were both captured at Stony Creek, although the Americans defeated the enemy after losing their two generals. About this time the British fleet hove in sight and our general took the alarm for the safety of Fort George, although he had two thousand men more than was sufficient for the defense of that place. He ordered his victorious division to return with all possible expedition to Fort George. The consequence was that the Indians followed close in the rear of our victorious but retreating division, and killed and made prisoners of all the wounded and sick that fell in the rear, of the division. This retreat was badly conducted, and General Lewis ought to have been cashiered for it, for not protecting his wounded and sick. They ought to have been sent in front, or a strong rear guard to have protected and covered the rear. We all lost our baggage and camp equipage. It was transported by water in boats up the lake. The British fleet fell in with and took the whole of our baggage.

Generals Windler and Chandler were censurable in my opinion for suffering themselves to be surprised and captured. The ground was very bad, and each regiment was permitted to select their own ground; consequently there was no order, no precaution taken to guard against a surprise. The enemy in close column rushed in charging bayonets, and threw the whole army into confusion. In many instances our regiments would fire upon each other, when the cry was "Don't fire," and "You are firing on your own men." The British caught the cry, and made use of it to some advantage. They were, however, finally beaten and routed. A story was afterwards told by a British officer, that on first entering our camp Generals Winder and Chandler came running into their column asking in a hurried and confused manner, "Where is the artillery. Where is the artillery." A British officer caught them by the arms, saying he would show them the artillery, and conducted them to the rear of their column before they knew they were in hands of the enemy.

Generals Dearborn and Lewis soon after withdrew into the interior for the recovery of their health, and the command devolved on General Boyd, who remained in his strong place Fort George, for the remainder of the summer, notwithstanding the enemy was not one-third as strong as the American army. The Americans occupied the fort and the town of Newark. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the summer except the disgraceful surrender of Lieut. Col. Bostler with six hundred chosen men at Beaver Dams, to an inferior number of British and Indians.

At this point the narrative breaks abruptly off by the omission of a number of pages which have unfortunately been lost. The remaining portion of the journal, which is incomplete, details the hardships and sufferings endured by a detachment of eight hundred men, in command of which Col. Macfeely marched during the entire winter of 1813-4, from point to point in the wilderness round about Lake Champlain, through snow six and eight feet deep, with the thermometer at times down to thirty degrees below zero. In these marches many men were frozen to death and numbers were rendered cripples for life. Our author participated in the battle of Oldtown, fought on March 30, 1814, and in the following June was promoted to Colonel, placed in command of the Twenty-fifth Regiment United States Infantry, and ordered to report to General Brown.

The Battle of Lundy's Lane.

On the thirteenth of August he crossed the Niagara at Lewistown and reported to General Brown who then lay at Queenstown with his army and was ordered to report to General Scott and join his regiment. "Here the army lay," we quote from the journal, "until the twentieth when the whole army marched down to within one mile of Fort George." Here we lay until the twenty-second when the General with his army fell back to Queenstown heights and encamped on the heights until the twenty-fourth when we fell back to Chippewa and encamped until the evening of the twenty-fifth when the desperate battle of Bridgewater took place. This battle ought to have been named the battle of the falls, or of the cataract, as it was immediately in the vicinity of the Grand Falls and more than two miles from Bridgewater. The British call it the battle of Niagara or the battle of Lundy's Lane.

"General Brown has stated to the Secretary of War that his object in falling back from Fort George on the 22d was to attack the enemy on Burlington heights. This was not the fact. General Brown fell back in order to gain a better position, as the British had received strong reinforcements, and would have gained his rear and cut off his retreat in all probability in a few hours. It was ridiculous for General Brown in his official communication to the War Department to say that he was on his way to attack the enemy at Burlington heights when the battle of the 25th was fought. It might satisfy the Secretary of War, who knew nothing of the geography of the country. So far from going to Burlington heights we had actually turned our backs on the heights as well as on Fort George. We had sent all the heavy baggage across the Niagara, at Queenstown, the night before we decamped from Fort George. The enemy had gained the heights in our rear with some light troops and Indians, but were dispersed by our riflemen before the heavy columns came up.

A Bit of a Scrimmage.

"On the morning of the 25th the enemy crossed the river and captured our baggage at Lewistown and drove off the guard. This, no doubt, was with the view of getting General Brown to divide his army by sending a part across the river at Sclotcher to protect his baggage. When information came from our piquet guard that the enemy was in sight and advancing with his whole army it was not believed, because we had information that the enemy was crossing the river at Lewistown in the forenoon to a certainty. However, the information was confirmed by a second videt, that the enemy was advancing in force just as the troops were on parade for "retreat," a little before sunset. Gen. Scott was ordered out with his brigade, with orders that if the enemy was advancing in force he should reconnoitre them and send in information; but if there was a small party he should attack and beat them off. Scott set out and arrived in sight of the enemy about dusk, and commenced the attack. The heavy firing soon announced that the whole British army was engaged, and Gen. Brown, with the remainder of the army, marched to the aid of Gen. Scott, and on arriving on the field of battle he knew nothing of Gen. Scott's position.

Just as the Colonel enters upon his description of the famous battle of Lundy's Lane, the record is brought to a sudden termination by the loss of the remaining leaves. Were this account preserved it would, no doubt, constitute a valuable contribution to the history of the war of 1812. While its loss is to be regretted, when we take into account the age of the document in question and the dangers of total destruction which it has doubtless encountered, its disappearance is not strange, and the only wonder is that any portion of it should still exist.

Col. Macfeely was a native of Carlisle, Pa., and died at that place on January 19, 1854, leaving a wife and five children, two sons and three daughters. The widow is still living at the old homestead in Carlisle, is now well advanced in years, and throughout her life has been held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Brigadier General Robert Macfeely, the present Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, is a son of Col. Macfeely.

Masks.

If we could only read each other's hearts, we should be kinder to each other. If we knew the woes and bitterness and physical annoyances of our neighbors, we should make allowances for them which we do not now. We go about masked, uttering stereotyped sentiments, hiding our heart pangs and our head aches as carefully as we can; and yet we wonder that others do not discover them by intuition. We cover our best feelings from the light; we do not so conceal our resentments and dislikes, of which we are prone to be proud. Often two people sit close together, with "I love you" in either heart, and neither knows it. Either thinks, "I could be fond; but what use of wasting fondness on one who does not care for it?" and so they part and go their ways alone. Life is a masquerade, at which few unmask, even to their very dearest. And though there is a need of much masking, would to heaven we dared show plainly our real faces, from birth to death, for then some few, at least, would truly love each other.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on file in the Recorder's office yesterday:

Wm. Hageman et ux. et al. to Peter Gutman, October 11, 1875; 2 lots on Coal street, Thirtieth ward, city. Price....$2,500

A. H. Rowand, Jr., et ux. to Richard L. Jones, March 3, 1876; lot on Arch street, Verona borough. Price....$1,575

Henry Hambach et ux. to Charles Michael, February 1, 1876; lot on First street, Boydstown. Price....$1,000

Christian Michael et ux. to Charles Michael September 8, 1875; 4 lots on Brownsville avenue, Thirty-first ward, city. Consideration....nom.

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to the Enterprise Savings Bank of Allegheny, February 19 1876; lot on Roup street, Pittsburgh. Price....$100

Samuel McClurkan et ux. to Phillip Killinger, April 27, 1875; lot on Boundary street, Thirty-sixth ward, city. Price....$550

Jacob Eisenshen et ux. to Mary Scheckel, December 12, 1872; 17 acres and 51 perches in Indiana township. Price....$1,000

G. Brodeneskel et ux. to G. Schickel, March 1. 1876; tract in Indiana township. Price....$1,500

John Glass et ux. to Q. Lutz et ux. October 25, 1875; tract in Indiana township. Price....$1,500

Alexander A. Bannerot et ux. to Regina F. Bannerot, September 28, 1875; lot on East Lane Fourth ward, Allegheny. Price....nom.

Giles A. Fawkes et ux. to James Arthurs, January 29, 1876; lot on Warren street, Seventh ward, Allegheny. Price....$300

George Lowen et ux. to Mrs. Charlotte Price, February 18, 1876; 6 acres and 29 perches in Lower St. Clair township. Price....$380

John Lowen et ux. to George Lowen, February 14, 1876; 7 acres and 29 perches in Lower St. Clair township. Price....$3,000

James Harrison et ux. to Edward Harrison, Feb. 20, 1876; lot on Ridge avenue, Thirteenth ward, city. Price....nom.

Edward Harrison to Mrs. Ann Harrison, February 20, 1876; same lot. Price....nom.

George Quaill et ux. to George F. Quaill, December 21, 1875; tract in Ross township. Price nom.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56,
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
b64

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.
We are Daily receiving and Opening Special Good Bargains in all the Latest Novelties in

SPRING DRESS GOODS!!
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c,
NEW DRESS PLAIDS,
Extra good value. At 18¾c, a choice line of SUEZ PLAIDS, unusual price 25c. Just opened, a beautiful assortment of
BLACK DRESS SILKS
And the newest shades in colors and stripes, at unusually low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods.
A nice assortment in Balmoral Crapes, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, Biarritz Cloth, &c., at very low prices. We offer special inducements to our patrons in
BLACK CASHMERES,
At 50, 62½, 70, 75, 80, 85, 87½, 90, 95c and $1, which for value cannot be surpassed. We beg to call special attention to our large stock of
Cloths and Cassimeres,
In all the latest Spring styles, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. At 50, 75, 80 and 87½c,
All Wool Cassimeres!
Extra good value. Finer qualities at equally low prices.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!!
DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.
At 5c, good styles Fast Colored Calicos. At 6¼c, best makes
Shirting & Dress Calico.
At 8c, special bargains in
YARD-WIDE CHINTZ,
In short length. At 6¼c, good Bleached Muslin. At 10c, Lonsdale Muslin. At 10c,
FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM!
At 12½c, Wamsutta Shirting Muslin. At 12½c, 5-4 Pillow Case Muslin. We also offer equally good bargains in
Ticking, Bed Checks,
Cheviots, Canton Flannels, Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, &c., &c. Special bargains in
NEW IRISH LINENS,
Twilled and Bleached Crash, Bed Quilts.
Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
Carpet Chain at manufacturers' prices.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS
Latest spring styles in
HATS AND BONNETS,
Both trimmed and untrimmed. Have just opened a large and beautiful line of new novelties in
Cashmere Lace Scarfs,
With fringed and lace ends, at great bargains, and we are daily opening all the very newest and latest novelties in
Cashmere Lace Goods,
Cashmere Nets, Crepe Ruchings, Cashmere Lace Neckties, Bows, &c., &c. A beautiful new line of
Black Silk Fringes!
All prices. Yak Laces, Guipure Lace, &c., at special low prices. Fringed Tidies all sizes.
Crochet and Lace Tidies
And Sets. Plain, braided and knitted Toilet and Washstand Sets. Special bargains in
NEW SASH RIBBONS,
Roman Stripes, at much less than the usual prices.
White & Colored Corsets.
We beg to call special attention to the extra good value offered in Ladies' White and Colored Corsets, all grades.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!
Exceedingly Low Prices.
Best Fitting Fine White Shirts, Chintz, Percale and Calico Shirts, Men and Boys'
Underwear of all Kinds,
New Silk Bows, Ties, &c. Linen and Paper
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, &c. We offer particularly good bargains in Gents'
All-Linen Handkerchiefs,
slightly damaged.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
At good bargains.
CARPET DEPARTMENT
We offer special good bargains in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
RUGS, MATS, &C.
Lace Curtains, Cornices.
WINDOW BLINDS!
Furnishings, &c., &c. All at the very lowest prices.

N. B.---Our "Ladies' Journal" for March is now out and ready for Mailing. Send your address for one.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have opened this week in
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT DEPARTMENT,
At low prices, a full line of
LADIES' CHEMISE,
From 36 to 45 inch band.
Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Night Gowns,
Underskirts,
Walking Skirts,
Trail Skirts, &c.
Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.
For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.
Long and Short Slips.
Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.
MERINO CLOAKS,
With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.
Embroidered Merino Shawls.
Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.
NEW SPRING GOODS
Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.
Retail Stores.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS, ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS, Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Books of Piano & Organ Music
The Best Pieces in Existence For Piano. For Reed Organ. All of moderate difficulty. Bound in convenient form. Sold at a low price.
Gems of Strauss. 250 pages.
Pianist's Album. 220 pages.
Piano at Home. 250 pages.
Piano Duets.
Pianoforte Gems. 216 pages.
Home Circle. Vol. I. 216 pages.
Home Circle. Vol. II. 250 pages.
Organ at Home. 180 pages.
Musical Treasure. 200 pages.
Part Vocal Music.
The above are all uniform in style, have pages Full Sheet-Music size, very densely packed with the most valuable instrumental music, and cost per book in Boards, $2.50, in Cloth, $3.00. Sold everywhere.
Either book sent, post-free, for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER!
Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are specially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

Feb. 24th, '76.
COCHRAN, M'LEAN & CO.
BROADWAY,
Grand and Crosby Streets,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS,
Woolens, Hosiery, &c, &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices; safety fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE.
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank	$ 588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted	$ 246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, John Wilson, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin, John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
F. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps
This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative
TONIC! DIURETIC!
Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.
Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.
UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

QUICKLY CURED.
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.
NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. 1y

OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE, MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ARCHITECTS.
T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BOYD & GAMBLE, ARCHITECTS
231 Liberty Street,
Will remove about March 1st to Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets.
Pittsburgh, February 21st, 1876.

BARR & MOSER ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

PORK PACKERS.
J. L. DUNSEATH.........JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—ABRAHAM M. BARR, of Pittsburgh, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
b70-T S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM REDMAN, DECEASED.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. REDMAN, dec'd, have been issued to the undersigned, to whom all debts due the estate will be paid, and all claims against the estate will be presented.
MRS. ANN REDMAN,
JOHN BALDRIGE, JR.,
Braddocks, Pa.,
297-T Administrators.

PAINTING.
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p87

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.
Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.
Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
d&S No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MALTHOPTONIQUE—ENGLISH EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS, an excellent tonic, recommended by physicians, received and for sale by the case, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

LIME—200 BBLS. FRESH CLEVELAND White Lime; 100 bbls Eastern White Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
March 4, 1876.

PLASTER—100 BBLS. BEST EASTERN Calcined Plaster; 50 bbls Sand Plaster, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.
March 6, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

in Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

The financial situation has subsided, now that the settlements of the month have been made, to one of considerable dullness. The light business of the last month or two in commercial pursuits has diminished the supply of mercantile paper, and this is barely made good by the deficiency in collections. These have shown a tendency to improve whenever the weather and the condition of the country roads mended sufficiently to permit, but there has been so little of this that merchants have been obliged to betake themselves more than usual to the banks. The country borrowers who drew so heavily on the resources of the banks two and three months ago, are now beginning to repay, and are replacing the balances drawn out. The city demand for loans is scarcely vigorous enough to absorb this accumulating surplus, and outside applications for loans are consequently more in request.

Good mortgages are being sought after. There is an abundance of money to be had on this class of securities. On city property money can be had for 9 per cent. per annum; on rural property 10 per cent. is asked. The offerings of bank stock for the last few days astonished a good many of our old financiers. Money is plenty, and why there is so much of our very best paying bank stock on the market shows that the general belief is the banks must cut down their dividends. There is no rubbing it out, our business men cannot afford to pay high rates for discount, and we submit that it would be better all round if the banks would reduce their rates. Owners of bank stock have been receiving large dividends, and they, too, should, and no doubt would, be satisfied with less till business revives.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8a10 per cent. On the streets loanable funds are seeking investment at low rates of interest. There is an oversupply of inferior paper. Rates are 10a12 per cent.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¼
U. S. 6's, 1861, coup	122¼	10-40's, Reg	118¾
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	118¾
" 1865 new	119½	10-40's—coupons	119
5-20's 1867	121¼		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	115⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	21¼
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	67
I. C.	102¼	Toledo & Wabash	3⅞
C. C. & I. C.	4⅞	Harlem	142½
St. Paul	43¾	Adams Express	106¼
Do. Pref	80¼	American Express	62¼
Do. Central	64¼	U. S. Express	73
Michigan Southern	61¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North Western Com	43¼	Quicksilver	18¼
Do. Pref.	64⅞	Fort Wayne	103⅞
Rock Island	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Cleve. & Pitts	94¾	Panama	131
Pacific Mail	21⅞	Iron Mountain	26
Western Union Tel.	69⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¼	Cen. Trans (B)	45⅜
Reading (S)	50⅜	Empire Do (B)	52½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	143½	A. V. R. R. 7-30(B)	99
Oil Creek (B)	—	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	82⅜
Lehigh Valley (B)	62¾		

NEW YORK, March 6, 1876.

Money 3@3½; prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. The customs receipts were $571,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $360,000. The clearings were $26,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 485¾@489½. Gold opened at 114⅝, advanced to 114¾, and closed at 114⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 5. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were generally steady. Burlington & Cedar Rapids firsts sold at 50 on an advance of 2½ per cent., and Jefferson firsts at 71, a rise of 1 per cent. State securities were quiet. The stock market opened weak at a decline of ½ to 1 per cent. as compared with the closing prices of Saturday, but subsequently there was a slight advance, which, however, was followed by a pressure to sell in Pacific Mail and Western Union, causing a decline of 2½ per cent. in the former and ⅞ in the latter. The general list and Granger stocks and Lake Shore were higher. Pacific Mail opened at 22½, fell off to 22⅛, rose to 22¼, declined to 20¼, and still later sold at 20¼a20⅜a20. These fluctuations were accompanied by various rumors, as usual. Western Union declined from 69 1-4 to 68⅜ on the announcement that the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company had made a reduction of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the rates from New York to San Francisco and the principal cities west of Chicago. Afterwards the stock sold up to 68⅞. During the last hour the market was strong and higher. The advance from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 2⅜ per cent., and was most marked in western shares, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph. Lake Shore rose to 64⅞, Northwest common to 43⅞, preferred to 64⅞, St. Paul common to 43⅞, preferred to 80 1-4, Michigan Central to 61⅞, Hannibal & St. Joe common to 18⅞, preferred to 28⅞, Erie to 18⅞, Union Pacific to 67, and Ohios to 21⅞. In some cases there was a fractional reaction at the close. Pacific Mail recovered from 20 to 21⅞, and reacted to 21⅞, finally closing at 21⅞. Western Union rallied from 68⅞ to 69⅞, and in the closing dealings fell back to 69⅞. The market was more or less influenced by rumors throughout the day. In the morning it was rumored that the Pacific Mail Company was about to issue $2,000,000 bonds, and later that it would sell some of its steamers. The transactions aggregated 207,000 shares, of which 66,000 were Pacific Mail, 48,000 Western Union, 9,000 St. Pauls, 4,000 Erie, 64,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Ohios.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¼; 5-20s '65, 118; do. new, 119; do. '67, 121¼; do. '68, 123¼; new 5s, 118⅜; 10-40s, 118⅜; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 126⅜.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 46¼; do. new, 40; Virginia new, 39; old 38; Missouri 6s, 104¼.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 69⅜; Pacific Mail, 21⅞; Adams Express, 106¼; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 87; American Express, 62¼; United States Express, 73¼; New York Central, 115⅜; Erie, 18⅞; do. preferred, 35; Harlem, 142; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 61⅞; Lake Shore, 64⅞; Union Pacific, 67; Illinois Central, 102; Pittsburgh, 94⅞; Northwestern common, 43; do. preferred, 65⅞; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 119⅞; St. Paul, 43⅞; do. preferred, 80⅞; Toledo & Wabash, 3⅞; do. preferred, 9⅞; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 19; Fort Wayne, 103; Chicago & Alton, 101⅞; do. preferred, 107⅞; Ohio & Mississippi, 21⅞; Indiana Central, 4⅞; Burlington & Quincy, 19⅞; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18⅞; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118⅞; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 18; Central Pacific, 108⅞; Union, 105⅞; do. Grant, 103; Panama, 132; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 7; Missouri Pacific, 112⅞.

LONDON, March 6—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 107 1-2; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 104; Erie, 15⅞; preferred 31.

PARIS, March 6.—Rentes, 66f 97½c.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 6, 1876.

The market for Crude was dull and weak to-day, and, as compared with Saturday, prices were lower; United was quoted late in the day at $1,96, and immediate shipment at $2,12½. Refined also dull, with a drooping tendency; quoted at 13⅝a14c delivered in Philadelphia, and 10⅝a10⅞c on cars here.

The Barrel market continues dull and unchanged; countries, $1,05; city make, $1,15a1,20.

The *American Manufacturer* in an article on the alleged railway discrimination against the Pittsburgh oil refiners, says:

When the oil is at Cleveland it is 436 miles distant from Philadelphia, while the distance from Pittsburgh is 356 miles. But the rate of freight from the two cities over roads controlled by the same corporation is the same.

In these figures we only refer to the open (published) rates of freight. Taking the relative distances of the two cities both from the wells and the seaboard, as a basis, the Pittsburgh refiners should pay just about two-thirds the amount paid by Cleveland refiners for freight. And in the estimate we do not take any account of the advantages of river shipments of crude oil to Pittsburgh during perhaps one-third of the year. When the Allegheny is navigable, oil is brought from the pipe lines to Pittsburgh at ten cents a barrel, making a saving of 25 cts ₩ barrel over railroad rates. To prevent such shipments by river, and to force all shipments over the railroad, a difference of 57½c a barrel in the rate of freight on oil from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia is made in favor of oil that has been brought to the refineries over the railroad; that is, if crude oil is shipped to the refineries at Pittsburgh by river at a cost of ten cents a barrel, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company charges 87½ cents a barrel more for carrying the refined oil made from that crude oil to Philadelphia than it charges for carrying refined oil made from crude that has been brought to the refineries by rail at a cost of 35 cents a bbl.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 6, 1876.

The general position of the leading markets remains substantially the same as it was at the date of our last weekly review; business is not improving as rapidly as could be desired by any means, and it is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time. The hand-to-mouth policy is still being pretty closely adhered to; there is a general disposition manifested in commercial circles to pursue a conservative policy, demonstrating that there is still a want of confidence, and the events of the past week, we regret to state, have not been of a character to increase confidence. Some good weather drying up the country roads would have a good effect on business, as a great many country orders are being held back in consequence of the almost impassable condition of the roads. Our merchants and manufactures as well, report business as being very unsatisfactory, that in addition to a light demand, there is little or no margin for profit, and in not a few instances, collections are reported very slow.

APPLES—The market has been fairly active during the past week, but with continued liberal receipts, and an increased supply, prices are easy but unchanged; a round lot of 50 or 100 bbls could not be disposed of possibly by 20 or 25 cents per bbl of the prices offered a week ago, but in a regular jobbing way, there has been no change whatever. We continue to quote at $3,50a4,50 per bbl for fair to strictly prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in light stock but there is not much inquiry and prices remain as last quoted; 65a75c ₩ gallon, according to quality.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3¼c; Refined do., (50 per cent.) 3¾a4c; Pearl ash, 7¾a8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 3¾a4c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5c; Fluor Spar, 2a2¼c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₩ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—There is rather more inquiry, but it is chiefly for small lots, and dealers report the market dull, and while the receipts for sometime past have been small the supply is considerably in excess of present requirements. Navies quoted at $1,15a1,20 per bushel to the trade, and 10a15c additional in a small way.

BUTTER—The was a continued steady demand for prime table Butter since the date of our last weekly report, and prices are fairly sustained; the receipts of prime stock continue light which may be attributed to the bad condition of the country roads, and the indications are that there will be a continued good trade for some weeks to come, as there nearly always is at this season of the year. With common and inferior stock the market is overstocked, as it usually is and as the great proportion of the receipts recently have been of this character, the supply is accumulating and commission men report that it is hard to work off at any price. Sales at 31a32c for strictly choice rolls; 28a30c for good to prime; 20a25c for fair to medium and 12a15c for common. The Eastern markets are a good deal like our own; prime stock in demand but low grades very dull.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$16 00 ₩ thousand	
No 2 do	12 00	do
No 1 Painted	24 00	do
Toy Painted	12 50	do

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (58)	3,00
Stock Braid (48)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50 "

CHEESE—There has been a very fair jobbing demand during the past week but no change whatever in prices; 14a14½c for prime Ohio Factory, and 14½ a15c for New York. There is little or no demand for low grade cheese in this market, hence it is hard to dispose of at any price.

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained—$15a16 ₩ bbl.

COAL AND COKE—There is a fair trade in Coke but prices are still reported unsatisfactory; $2,40a2.50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh. Coal continues dull, and in consequence of the mild weather, the consumption has been comparatively light all winter.

COPPER—Manufactured Copper has been advanced 1c ₩ lb, and it is said the card is being closely adhered to.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Continues dull, remarkably so, but there has been no further change in rates, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¾ cts. per lb
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	14¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¾ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	11¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	12¾ "

CEMENT, &C., &C.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,00a2.25 ₩ bbl, Rosendale, $3a3.50; Youghiogheny, $2,00a2,25; Portland, $7a7,50. Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4; New York, $3,50; Michigan, $3,50. White Limes, Cleveland, $1,60a1,75; Fremont, $1,60a1,75; Ohio, $1,50a1,75; Land Plaster, $2,75a3,25.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very fair demand reported, but no change in prices. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 25
2 lb Red Cherries	2 25	2 lb Quinces	3 00
2 lb Gooseberries	2 00	2 lb Raspberries	2 50
2 lb Green Gages	3 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 75
2 lb Egg Plums	3 00	2 lb Lima Beans	1 60
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Peaches	1 75	2 lb Winslow's Corn	2 50
3 lb Peaches	2 75	2 lb Peas	2 00
3 lb pie Peaches	1 60	3 lb Tomatoes	1 65

DRESSED HOGS—Very dull, the recent advance having checked the demand, and, in addition, the season is about over—may be quoted at 9⅝a10c.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; 9a11c ₩ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11½a12c—none new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11a12c.

EGGS—There has been a very fair demand during the past week, and the supply has been somewhat reduced in consequence, but there has been little or no change in prices; quotations may be given at 17a18c—most of the sales having been at 18c. The market is governed almost wholly by the weather.

FLOUR—The receipts have been liberal during the past week, and notwithstanding the demand is mostly to supply immediate wants, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. Good flours are believed to be good property at current rates, in consequence of the comparative scarcity of good sound wheat, while low grades, made from sprouty wheat, are difficult to dispose of at any price. There is more flour of this latter character offering than for many years, and it is because there is so much sprouty wheat, and hence there is reason to believe that good stock is destined to be good property, as the supply is light—it is chiefly sought after both by dealers and consumers. We continue former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4,75a5. Buckwheat flour is in good supply and very dull, being about out of season, and it is probable a good deal of that in the market will have to be sold for cow feed.

FEATHERS—In light supply—sales of choice live geese at 57a58c. Mixed, 25a40c.

GINSENG—We quote clarified at $1,30a1,40. Crude, $1,10a1,12. Demand fair.

GROCERIES—Coffee—On the seaboard Rio has declined a full ½c ₩ lb, and the market closed weak. The stock in first hands is 289,214 bags of Rio and 24,000 bags and 133,000 mats of mild grades. In second hands 176,517 bags are held in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, and the total visible supply of Rio is 460,566 bags in first hands. The latest Rio telegram is not unfavorable to holders, but the large supplies in this country and the depression in business tends to keep prices down. In fact prices are merely nominal. Sugars are better, Refined having advanced ⅛ and ¼c, with a large business doing. It is thought that prices will advance further. A. Thomson & Co., New Orleans, report the receipts of Sugar and Molasses at that port to March 1st, as follows, with comparison:

	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hf bbls.
1876	106,578	205,685	3,985
1875	86,650	195,991	5,810

Syrups firm. New Orleans Molasses steady. Rice quiet. Teas lower and weak for all descriptions. Spices lower, except Pepper, which is holding up. Tobacco steady.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7½	Louisiana	5⅜@6½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. choice	60	N. O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¼	Standard B	9⅞
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9⅛
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23⅞	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22⅞@23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20⅞@21⅞	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 00	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¼	Babbit's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	5¼a 6
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	65 @ 90
Bi Carb Soda, in kegs	5 a 6
Bi Carb Soda, boxes	8
Concentrated Lye	$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per ½ bbl	6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B	8 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 50
" German Mills	4 87½
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—The grain markets continue dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and this has been the case all winter; for this there are various causes assigned, to some of which we shall refer. The soft, open weather rendered it unnecessary to feed live stock as much grain as ordinarily, and then there has been so little work for horses, in consequence of the depression in business, that there has been a much smaller number wintered than usual. There is still considerable inquiry for good sound Wheat, but millers continue to complain that they cannot pay current rates and compete with Western flours; it is true they can buy common or sprouty wheat at almost any price, but then good flour cannot be made out of bad wheat, hence our local millers are obliged to buy good wheat or none at all. Choice Spring wheat flours are being sold at $6,50a6,75, whereas at current rates for prime winter wheat it costs about $7 to make a good winter wheat flour; and the consequence is the former is largely taking the place of the latter. Good to prime Ohio and Indiana red wheat may be fairly quoted at $1,30a1,35; prime amber, $1,38a1,40. Unsound or sprouty wheat is hard to dispose of at any price. The Oat market is easier in consequence of increased receipts and offerings with no improvement in the demand, but prices are not quotably lower; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 40 to 41c; white, 42a43c. The supply of Shelled Corn is comparatively light and the general tone of the market is possibly a shade firmer, but prices have undergone no quotable change; Ohio and Indiana mixed, 47a48c; do Yellow, 49a50c; prime Missouri and Kansas Yellow, which is fully equal to old stock, 55a56c; Ear Corn is coming forward mored freely and the market is reported dull but unchanged; 48a50c, on track. Rye continues dull but unchanged at 80a83c. Barley is reported as being the hardest grain in the market to dispose of, and there is probably more of it offering.

HOMINY—Quiet and unchanged; quotable a $3,75 ₩ bbl to the trade, and $4a4,25 in a small way.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, prices are weak and drooping—upland prairie quotable at $10a12; timothy, $15a17; loose—from country wagons $15a21, as to quality and condition. Oat Straw very dull, $10a12 per ton.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5¾
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,39
Oak Sole, city	0,36@ 0,45
Red Sole, B. A. heav and mid	0,29@ 0,30
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,28@ 0,31
Red Sole, good dgd	0,25@ 0,20
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,36@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,28@ 0,32
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, ₩ doz	54,00@66,00
Belt Leather	0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₩ foot	0,18@ 0,22
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

LUMBER—The following are the current rates:

Flooring, No 1 per M	$25 00
No 2	21 00
Best No 1 15-inch Shingles	4 75
Moulded Weatherboards per M	28 00
Common Surfaced boards	20 00
harn boards	20 00
Beeting boards	15 00

8Mouldings ⅛c per inch square per running foot. Inside Shutters, inch thick, 20c per square foot. Window Frames and Sash from $2.50 to $3.50 per window.

Four Panel Doors from $2.50 to $3.50 each.

ONIONS—There is an increasing demand, and prices are firmer; $1.75a2 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but the inquiry is mostly for small lots, and there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $14a15 ₩ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

POTATOES—While the receipts are not large, the supply still appears to be in excess of the demand and prices are barely maintained—30a35c ₩ bu. on track, and 40a45c, in a jobbing way, out of store. There does not appear to be much hope of any advance in prices this spring, as the supply is large, and only waits an opportunity to come forward.

PEA NUTS—In fair demand. Stocks here lighter than they have been for years. We quote choice Tennessee white at 6a6½c; red, 5½a5¾c.

PECANS—In light supply and limited demand. Sales at 10½a11c.

PROVISIONS—The market continues firm, and since the date of our last weekly report we have further advanced our quotations, and while rates are higher than they have been, if we mistake not, for several years, the products are cheaper relatively than hogs, and it follows, therefore, that either the one must go still higher or the other decline; we look for a decline in hogs, as it is scarcely possible for the products to go any higher in view of the depression in business, which must, of necessity, curtail the consumption.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14¾	Do. half barrels	14½
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. buckets	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	12¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
		Do. in buckets	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	$5½	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	16¾
Short Rib do	12¾	Do. 5 lb do	17
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 8 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23.25	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	—	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut	23.25	Cheese	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14	Pig's Feet, in kegs	—
		Do. do. ½ bbls	—
		Do. do. bbls	—

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c ₩ lb; live do., 50a60c ₩ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₩ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed continues very dull, which may be attributed to the unwillingness of farmers to pay current rates, $9a9.25 ₩ bushel. Timothy seed is easy at $2,60a2,80, as to quality and condition; we can report a sale of one car of Flax Seed at $1,45.

WINDOW GLASS—The market has not varied much recently; we continue to quote at 40 & 10 off Pittsburgh list, which we annex as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$ 3 75	$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 00
9 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 25
11 by 14 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		5 50	8 50
14 by 22 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 00
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 40 to 30 by 44		8 00	13 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		8 50	14 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		9 00	15 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			16 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			18 00
34 by 58 to 38 by 60			20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 50

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket.

WOODEN WARE—The advance in the card rates by manufacturers, to which reference was made in these columns several weeks ago, is still maintained.

No. 1 Tubs ₩ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	2 50
3 Hoop Pails ₩ doz	2 75
Globe Washboards ₩ doz (patented)	2 75
Common do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₩ box	90a$1,25

WHITE LEAD—Strictly pure in kegs, 10c ₩ lb by the ton; in 25 lb tin cans, 11c; in 12 lb tin cans, 11½c; assorted 1 to 5 lb cans, 13c; fancy brands in kegs and tinned, 7a9c; drayage, 3c ₩ 100 lbs on all shipments.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 6, 1876.

CATTLE.

The number on sale was 218 head short of that of last Monday, but with the exception that trade possibly was a little more active, there was no perceptible improvement. The average prices, we have reason to believe, were higher, say 15a20c ₩ cwt, but it should be borne in mind that there was a better quality of cattle, and then the Chicago bought stock cost more; taking this into consideration the market was no better, and trade was very dragging towards the last with a few left over unsold. Sellers expected early in the day to establish a sharp advance in view of the very limited supply, but butchers generally, particularly those known to be good pay, refused to stand any "squeezing," determined to take the chances at East Liberty in preference, and the result was the market did not turn out as well as expected. Butchers continue to complain of slow and unsatisfactory meat markets; that they are not selling anything like as much beef as usual at this particular time, hence it is almost impossible to put up prices in one week, even if the supply is a little short.

Sales were made to-day at 6¼a6½ for choice butcher stock with a few fancy reported at 6¾, but there were very few sales effected above 6c, and some of our best butchers did not pay above 5¾c. Indeed, there were plenty of good beef cattle sold at 5a5¼ and these were about the average prices. Fat Cows may be quoted at 4a4½c, and Bulls range all the way from 3½a5c. We are cognizant of sales having been made at the outside figure to-day. There were no cattle on sale driven in from the adjoining country, which may be attributed in part to the bad condition of the country roads.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Aull & V	Chicago	34	L. Holderman	Chi'go	17
F. Rick	do	17	A. Greenwald	do	19
Gerson & A	do	38	J. Holmes	do	18
Gerson & Z	do	50	R. S. Traderman	do	18
W. Moonshine	do	16	M. Krause	do	16
W& A Moonshine	do	32	Jeremy & C	do	16
S. Lowenstein	do	17	Marks & Bro	do	14
Marks & Bro	do	26	Johnson & Co	Bellaire	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	34	E. H. Cresap	West Va	9
E. Katz	do	17	J. Coburn	Ohio	7
Jas. Hunter	do	34	Patton & M	do	12

Total	492
Total last Monday	710

CATTLE SALES.

I. Wolfe sold 9 head of 1,000a1,200 lb steers—fair quality—at 4½a5⅛c.

Jacob Needy sold one car of fair 1,000a1,200 lb Chicago steers at 5a5¾c.

Gerson & Zeigler reported 3½ cars of common to extra Chicago butcher stock at 5a6½.

Varner & Aull reported 2 cars of common to fair Chicago cattle, at 4¾a5¾c.

M. Krause, one car of steers—averaging 1,150a1,275 lbs—at 5a6c.

W. Moonshine sold 2 cars fair to prime Chicagoes at 5a6¼c.

I. Ackerman sold 9 head of 1,050a1,250 lb steers at 4½a5⅛.

Joshua Holmes reported 1 car of Chicago steers—1,050a1,250 lb, fair quality, at 5a5⅜c.

Moonshine & Smith reported 16 head of steers—weighing 1,200a1,350 lb fair quality—at 5⅛a6⅛c.

S. Marks & Bro. 3 cars of good to extra butcher cattle—from Chicago—at 5⅜a6⅛c; two extra bulls, weighing about 3,400 lbs, at 5c.

Patton & Martin, 12 head of mixed stock Washington Co., Ohio, at 3½a4½c.

Carr & Jeremy sold one car of Chicago stock at 5⅛a5⅝c; 10 head of Ohio oxen and steers at 4⅜a5⅜.

J. Hunter sold one car of Chicago stock at 5½a6.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 1 car of Chicago cattle for James Hunter.

A. Greenwald sold 1 car of Chicago stock at 4½a5½c; reported market no better than last week.

SHEEP.

The supply was small, 251 head against 400 last Monday, and with an average demand the market was active; sellers had no difficulty in closing out, and that, too, at very full prices. The quality was common; so far as we could learn, there were no really good sheep on the market. Extra fat sheep quotable at 7¼a7½c; prime, 6½a7c; fair, 5⅜a6c; common, 5a5½c. Sales: Fahrien & McMillian 92 at $2,50 ₩ head up to 6c ₩ lb; J. F. Neeley 58 common, 5,25a5,40; Robinson & Ray, 17 Lambs, $3,37½ ₩ head; James Hunter, 57—averaging 77 lbs, at 5¾c; R. McCaslin sold 27, but we failed to obtain his prices.

HOGS.

There were but few on sale and but few wanted; butchers, without an exception, are buying very sparingly—some have stopped buying altogether—they allege that there is no margin at the current rates for pork, and that they cannot put pork up any higher. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 8¼a9½c, gross. Johnston & Co., of Ohio, wholesaled 44 head common, averaging 150 lbs, at 8,20.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was small, in consequence, partially at least, of the bad condition of the country roads. No particular change in prices. J. Beeler, 4 at an average of about $45 each; Geo, Hamerley, 4 at $45 a60 each; E. McMillan, 3 at $45, $53 and $58 each.

VEAL CALVES.

The arrivals have been comparatively light during the past week or two, in consequence of the bad condition of the country roads, but prices have undergone no change, ranging from 5½a6½c ₩ lb, as to quality.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,09; No. 2 97a97⅛c spot; 97⅛c seller April; $1,01⅞ seller May; No. 3 81½c; rejected 69½. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed regular 43½a43⅝c fresh; 43⅝a43½c spot; 43⅞a44c seller April; 47⅝c bid seller May; new high mixed 39½c; rejected 35c. Oats dull; No. 2 32⅞a32½ spot; 32¼c seller April; 34a34½c seller May. Barley quiet at 56¼c car lots; 60c spot; 55½c seller April. Rye dull at 63c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $22,20 spot; $20,30a20,32½ seller April; $22,50a22,52½ seller May. Lard quiet and steady; $13,12½ spot; $13,22½a13,25 seller April; $13,42½a13,45 seller May. Bulk meats quiet; 8⅝, 12¼a12⅝c.

WHISKY—$1,05.

On call board wheat was firmer and ½c higher. Corn easier and unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork about 5c higher. Lard higher; $13,20 cash; $13,25a13,30 April; $13,40 May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Flour: receipts 12,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4a4,50; common to good $4,85a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $5,25a9. Rye flour quiet at $4,10a5,50. Corn meal dull at $2,70a3,25. Wheat dull; receipts 22,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,32a1,36; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,23a1,25; No. 3 store $1,09; No. 2 Milwaukee, fresh afloat, $1,24; winter red western no grade $1,03a1,04. Rye quiet; western 80a82c; State 80a85c. Barley unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn steady; receipts 84,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 61 1-2a61 3-4c; low mixed graded 62c. Oats lower; receipts 69,000 bushels; western mixed State 43½a48c; white 46a55c. Hay firm. Hops firm; eastern and western 11a16c. Coffee quiet; cargoes 15½a18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¼a7⅜c; prime 7⅞c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 45a62c. Rice in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; crude 8½c; refined 14c; cases 18½a20 1-4c. Tallow steady at 8a9 1-8c. Rosin firm at 62½a65c. Turpentine firmer at 32 1-4a37c. Eggs heavy; western 17a18½c. Pork dull at $23a23,25. Beef quiet; plain mess 12 1-2c. Cut meats quiet; middles firmer; western long clear 12 3-8c. Lard lower; prime steam $13,52 1-2a13,55. Butter firmer; western 15a28c; State 20a34c. Cheese firm at 6a12 3-4c. Whisky lower at $1,09a1,09 1-2.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Sugar quiet; common 5⅛a6⅛c; fair to fully fair 6 3-8a7⅛c; prime 7⅛c; choice 7¾a7⅞c. Molasses quiet; fermenting common 30a35c; prime 38a46c; strictly prime 45a46c; reboiled prime to strictly prime 44a49c; choice 52c. Flour quiet, but stronger; superfine $4; double $4,50; treble $5a6,25; choice and family $6,50a7,75. Corn meal dull at $2,50. Corn dull; mixed 52a54c. Oats steady; 40a45c. Bran quiet at 80c. Hay quiet; prime $18a20. Pork firm; $23a27. Dry salt meats steady; 9, 13a13¼c. Bacon firm; held at 10½, 14½a14¾c. Lard steady; tierce refined 13½c; keg 14½c. Rice dull; common to choice Louisiana 4⅞a6⅞c. Coffee in good demand; ordinary to prime 16a18⅞c. Whisky: rectified dull at $1,08a1,11.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum nominal; refined 13½c; crude 11a11⅛c. Clover seed in good request at $13a14,50. Flour: choice in fair demand; high grades $7a8. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,40; amber $1,41a1,42; white $1,45a1,55. Rye 84½c. Corn in good request; yellow 56c; white 60. Oats: mixed 41c; white 44a48c. Whisky steady at $1,09. Butter: choice scarce; New York and Bradford county extras 35a37c; firsts 28a32c; western extra 26a29c; firsts 21a24c. Cheese firm; western fine 12½a13c. Eggs weak; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 18a19c; western do 17a18c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Cotton dull and nominally at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,10a1,25. Corn active at 44a45c. Oats dull at 35a40c. Rye dull at 75a78c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork nominally at $23,00. Lard steady at $13,15a13,17 1-2; kettle 13 3-4a14c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8⅞c; clear rib 12c; clear 12 1-4c. Bacon firm at 9 3-4,13 1-8a13 1-2c. Whisky firm at $1,04.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton firmer at 6⅞a6 9-16d; sales 23,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 12,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 10da10s; Club 10s 2da10s 8d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 7s 10da9s 10d; do winter 9s 8da10s. Flour 22a24s. Corn 26 3-4a27s for new; 29s for old. Refined petroleum 11a11¼d; spirits 8⅞a9⅞d.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 6.—Flour firm; western super $4a4,50; common extra $5a5,25; Wisconsin extra $5,25a6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a67c. Oats dull; mixed and No. 2 white 44a50c; rejected 42a45c; No. 1 white 54a55c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Cotton dull; 12c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat lower; $1,50 1-2. Corn firmer; 39½c. Oats dull; 32 1-2c. Barley dull; 80c. Rye dull; 63c. Pork: small lots $23. Bulk meats unchanged; 8⅞a12⅝a12 1-2c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard: none in market. Whisky steady; $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08¼; hard $1,13 1-2; No. 2 $1,00⅝; No. 3 87c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42 1-2c. Oats quiet; No. 2 fresh 31c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring in store 78c; seller March 77c; No. 3 44c. Rye firm; No. 1 67c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,36, No. 3 do $1,22; amber Michigan spot seller March $1,23⅞; seller April $1,24; seller May $1,25⅞. Corn quiet and firm; high mixed spot and seller March 46⅞c; low mixed 44 1-2c. Oats dull; white 39⅞c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton firm at 12a12½c; sales 2,400 bales; receipts 3,300; shipments 1,900. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 48a50c. Oats active at 48a54c. Lard dull at 12¼a14½c. Bulk meats firm at 9⅞, 12⅞a12⅞c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Cotton firm at 12c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,15a1,35. Corn firmer at 45a46c. Oats active at 37a41c. Rye quiet and firm at 75c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,04.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white 110 test 11½c; prime white 150 test 12½c in car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 6.—Wheat dull; white State inferior $1,41; No. 1 Milwaukee club offered at $1,39. Corn quiet at 65a66c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 2,730 head, making 6,890 head for the week, against 8,190 head last week; quality fair; generally market firmer, with an advance from Friday of ¼c; supply exclusively native steers, oxen and bulls; steers and oxen 9 to 12c; few selections at 12½a13c; fat bulls 4½a4½c, live weight. Sheep: receipts for two days 7,670 head, making 18,850 head for week, against 26,100 head last week; market fair, but not so firm as Friday and Saturday; ordinary to prime 5⅞a7⅞c; extra and fancy 8a8⅞c, latter for a car load of very fine Ohio wethers of 145 lbs. Swine: receipts for two days 6,460 head, making 25,170 head for week, against 27,180 head last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle: receipts 3,600 head; market active and 10a15c higher; smooth native steers $4,80a6,50; fattened smooth in good flesh $4,50a4,85; feeders and stockers $3a4,35; native cows and heifers $2a4; Texans and Cherokee $2,50a4,25; shipments 1,160. Hogs: receipts 8,000 head; market dull and 5a10c lower; bacon $7,85a7,95; packing $7,90a8; New England $8,10a8,40; Philadelphias $9,60; shipments 3,000. Sheep: receipts 1,500; market moderately active and 8a8¼c lower; fair $4,50a4,75; good $5a5,50; best $5,75a6.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Hogs dull; light to heavy shipping $7,50a8; packing $7,80a8,30; extra 8,50a8,60. Cattle dull; good to choice native steers $4,75a5,35; medium to fair $4,10a4,50.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Hogs: quality poor; common to good light $7,75a8,25; fair to good packing $8,35a8,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 6.—Hogs: receipts 750 head; packers $7,50a7,75; choice shippers $7,75a7,85.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 6.—There was a moderate package trade in cotton goods, and prints were more active. Manchester, Cocheco, Pacific and Hamilton prints were reduced to 7c. Mallory pink prints were reduced 1-2c. Cotton and worsted dress goods were in steady demand. Worsted shawls moved steadily. Woolen goods continued quiet. Hosiery was less active.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton steady at 12 3-4a12 15-16c; futures closed weak; March 12 23-32c; April 12 3-4c; May 13 5-16a13 9-32c; June 13 7-16a13 15-32c; July 13 11-16a13 25-32c; August 13⅞c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car barley, Z. Wainwright; 1 do lard, 1 do meat, E. H. Myers & Co; 20 bxs flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 do, D. Wallace; 100 p lead, Davis, C. & Co; 6 do lard, R. Owens; 16 do flour, T. C. Jenkins; 2 do, Shomaker & Co; 7 do, Reberts & S; 7 do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 10 bbls whisky, J. O'Connor; 15 tres lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; lot furniture, E. Edmundson; 40 sks potatoes, Braden & P; 16 bales b corn, R. Dickey & Co; 12 bxs butter, Curry & M; 10 bbls liquor, Casey & F; 10 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 5 do, E. Fox & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J. J. Speck; 1 car flour, Peabody, H. & Co; lot butter and eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 50 bags t seed, Elwood & McC; 10 bbls whisky, A. H. Robinson; 10 cases tobacco, H. Dallmyer; 15 bbls spirits, P. Hamberger; 50 do flour, J. A. Renshaw & Co; 1 car flour, Houck, McC & Co; 25 bxs soap, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car shingles, McQuewan & D; 1 car b hdls, P Duff & Son; 10 cars l stone, Moorhead & Co; 1 car hay, Scott & G; 1 do oil, Loomis & Co; 1 do potatoes, W. J. Steel & Co; 1 do oats, H. Schnelbach; 1,499 s springs, A. Spear & Son; 1 car hay, 1 car oats, J. White, Jr. & Son; 1 do hay, Laing & McK; 1 do, S. B. Floyd & Co; 40 cases tobacco; R. & W. Jenkinson; 6 bxs fish, B. Pulpress; 1 car m feed, L G. Graff & Co; 1 do stone, Coleman & M; 40 sacks flour, 30 bbls do. P. W. Seibert; lot butter and eggs, J. A. Graff & Co; do, J. H. Loh & Co; 66 bgs rye, W. J. Meek; 1 car hay, J. D. McCaffrey.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—100 bbls flour, Caskey, B. & Co; 150 do apples, A. Bricker & Son; 1 car lumber, Dunbar & Co; 100 bbls lime, McKee Bros; 100 do, W. G. Henderson; 100 do, Adams & Co; 50 do l oil, Fahnestock W. L. Co; 2 cases handles, Lindsay, S & Co; 100 pkgs fish, Arbuckles & Co; 6 do frames, S. Boyd & Co; 3 bxs bolts, Lewis O. & P; 2 bxs s boards, F. Pollard; 24 pcs steel, National Tube Works; 2 pkgs h ware, McWhinney & Co; 10 do, T. Hare & Bro; 5 tubs butter, Voigt, M. & Co; 4 do, 5 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 do, F. Owens; 211 sks oats, J. Graham; 1 car timber, W. Miller; 25 sks oats, McCullough & S; 7 rolls leather, G. N. Hoffstott; 125 bbls oil, R. Owens; 25 do, Rea, H. & Co; 50 do, J. Dalzell & Son; 50 bxs soap, P. Duff & Son; 25 do candles, J. Porterfield & Co; 30 ward robes, N. Whiting & Co; 3 do, F. G. Wise; 25 bbls whisky, J. Seibert; 10 trcs bacon, F. H. Myers & Co; 25 pkgs tobacco, Johnson, C. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 bbl tallow, 1 bx bacon, M W. Rankin; 2 sks meal, Valley Milk Co; 3 bbls eggs, 2 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 9 bbls eggs, 3 tubs butter J. H. Loh & Co; lot h h goods, Dills August; 1 bbl eggs, Head, C. & Co; 6 tubs buter, Voigt, M. & Co; 8 do, 6 bbls eggs, Caskey, B. & Co; 28 do g ware, 7 bxs do, J. Lindsey; 30 bbls beer, 8 hf do, J. Brunning; 3½ butts tobacco, C. Atwell & Co; 4 bxs med, W. H. Brill & Co; 15 bbls whisky, J. Seibert & Co; 1 car staves, J.P. Wood; 2 do hay, Scott & G; 1 do staves, Citizens oil ref Co; 33 cases l tobacco, 1 bx samples, 30 bxs l tobacco, 1 bx samples, 14 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples, Martin Heyle; 1 car flour, Schomaker & Co; 1 do, T. C. Jenkins; 1 plow, 1 beam, 1 handle, A. Speer; 5 bdls hides, J. Callery; 1 bdl wheels, H. Rea; 1 tc hams, M. M. Freid & Co; 1 csk tobacco, F. Kennedy.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, A. Guckenhermer & Bro; 10 do ice, J. Herchenrother; 7 do, I Hippley; 3 do, B ohard & B; 2 do pig lead, Armstrong, McK. & Co; 1 do bran, R. Rae; 1 do flour, Myer & Bro; 2 do m feed, Hack & S; 1 do staves, J. M. Hemphill; 2 pkgs mdse, Hopkins & S; 10 bbls, 40 sacks flour, R. Knott & Son; 49 bdls hides, J. Beinston; 64 sks rags, W. H. McClinton; 3 pkgs eggs, I. Osech; 10 bxs tobacco, R. Carson; 3 pkgs liquor, J. H. Hespenheide; 306 bgs ear corn, Adams & K; 1 car s pipe, Tate M. & T; 1 do barley, J. N. Straub & Co; 5 bbls ale, J. F. D. Keating; 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter, J. Herbert; 5 do, Kohen & D; 6 pkgs mdse, J. Lockhart.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—3 bbls h ware, W. G. Price & Co; 3 cases hats, L. Mullet; 1 bx castings, M. McWhinney; 2 cases hats, A. D. Gerwig; 125 bxs starch, Dilworth Bros; 25 do, Knox & O; 117 bxs h ware, Penna. R. R. Co; 1 pump and contents, Kay & McC; 1 lot h h goods, Hugh Valley; 1 do, Mrs. Mary Colman; 2 b hides, G. A. Hoffstot; 5 cows, 5 calves, W. G. Leslie 2 sets d springs, L. Etter; 41 bdls paper, A. C. Bakewell; 20 do, Frew & C; 2 d hogs, W. Hoffman; 1 bx butter, 3 do eggs, H. F. Burggeman; 1 chest, J. McPherson.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—4 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 3 do wheat, M. Meek; 1 do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do oats, L. G. Graff & Co; 1 do, S. B. Floyd & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co m	2	J Reamer m	1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	10	Soho Furnace o	16
Lewis O. & P o	1	Lucy Fur Co. m	1
Graff, B & Co o	1	Chess S & Co o	5
Total			28

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh. I. Works m	2	Lewis B. & D m	3
W. Clark & Co o	2	E T Steel Co m	21
J. Moorhead b	15	Lewis O & P m	5
Isabella Fur. o	9	Laughlin & Co o	10
S. B. & Co o	2	Graff B & Co o	2
Total			71

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
300 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw, All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c 349 LIBERTY STREET, Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

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And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, 205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

SUNDRIES.

10 bbls. Dried Peaches—halves.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
5 cars Red Wheat.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
A lot of Sacks, cheap.
For sale by HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
February 21, 1876

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces. Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand,

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET. WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water Street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or+ ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	20	1		—9	S	Lt. rain.
Cincinnati, Ohio	19	2	—1	10	S	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	3	4		†1	S	Lt. rain.
Dubuque, Iowa	5	6	†1		NW	Hy. rain.
Keokuk, Iowa	5	6		†6	S	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	4	5			NW	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	8			—1	SE	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	21	4	—2	7	SE	Lt. rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	7	8		—6	S	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	2	—1	3	SW	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	16	2		—1	SW	Clearing
St. Louis, Mo.	9	9		†1	S	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg, Miss.	42	1			SW	Lt. rain.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE Hornbrook is due from Mingo with a tow of ore.

THE Arlington was loading at St. Louis for Pittsburgh at last accounts.

THE Thomas Means is en route from Ironton, with a tow of pig iron.

IT has been a good while since Pittsburgh has had a daily line of boats to Wheeling, as at present.

THE stage of water last evening was 6 feet 2 inches, and about stationary. Weather clear and warm—business dull.

THE Salt Valley, from Ironton, arrived and departed; the Carrie Brooks arrived, and the Mallie Ragon, for Wheeling, departed.

THE Nail City arrived at Wheeling, on Sunday, from St. Louis, with a tow of ore. She will lie up there until she gets new boilers.

IF the project of shipping oil to Richmond, which is being agitated, is carried out, it will give employment to some of our idle towboats.

THE Mary Miller is coming from St. Louis; it has been some time since she visited this port, and she was then owned and commanded by Capt. Donnelly.

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. D. W. Marratta, is announced to take her departure for the Upper Missouri, on the 20th inst. She goes clear through to Fort Benton.

GEN. McDONALD, of the St. Louis whisky ring, was a steamboat passenger runner before the war. In 1867 he commanded the M. S. Mepham, that ran between Nashville and St. Louis.

A ONCE prominent Cumberland river steamboat captain is now an inmate of a Kentucky insane asylum His wife, an elegantly accomplished lady, will soon make her debut as an actress on the stage at St. Louis.

THE lightning packet Emma Graham, Capt. Russell, is due from Cincinnati to day, and will depart to-morrow on time. Passengers and shippers have long since learned that the Graham can be relied on, and this is the great secret of her success.

AN exchange says: The following are the original names of the Ohio river: In 1672 a map (attributed to La Salle) calls the Ohio by the Iroquois name of 'Olighin Sipen,' or as called by the Ottawas, 'The Beautiful River.' A map of 1687 calls it 'Dono' or 'Aloacha' (Ohio or Wabash.) A Dutchman of 1708 calls it 'Oubach.' A map of 1710 makes the Ohio and Wabash one river and calls it 'O-o.' In 1711 it is called 'Saboqungo,' and after that the French named it 'Labelle,' or beautiful river, and finally the name settled down to Ohio.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* under date of Saturday says: Business less active, and very little stuff coming in. The Bismarck left for New Orleans, drawing 6½ feet, and the Belle of Shreveport is up, to follow Tuesday. Rates are unchanged. The Arlington is announced to leave for Pittsburgh next Wednesday. Captain Haarstick, Vice President of the Barge Line, returned from the jetties to-day. He is fully convinced that they will be a success, and be of incalculable interest to the west and south.

THE Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* says: The largest dam, perhaps, in the world, is the dam or dyke now being built by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, across the Mississippi at a point three miles below La Crosse. Some 450 men and 60 teams are employed in its construction. The embankment will be 1,600 feet in length, running from island to island, and it is said and thought by some that this dam will be a serious obstacle to navigation in the vicinity of La Crosse, and that it will turn the heavy current of water around the west side of Barren's Island. If it should do this, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will immediately dam the Minnesota channel and keep the water in its proper course. An old steamboat captain and river man says that "It will not impair navigation in the least in front of La Cross. It will only throw a very heavy current cut a deeper channel and benefit navigation."

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! For Carroll and Ft. Benton and all points in Montana, offering unsurpassed accommodations for parties going to the Black Hills and all points on Missouri.

THE NEW, LARGE AND POWERFUL PASSENGER STEAMER, E. H. DURFEE.
D. W. MARATTA ....Master
JOE TODD ....Clerk
Leaves for all points on Missouri River, MARCH, 20th, 1876.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. EVANS & CO., or A. McCARTY, 90 Water street, Pittsburgh.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM.
J. T. RUSSELL ....Master.
N. EARHART ....Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, GEO. H. GHRIEST, and S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.
SPECIAL—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively. J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER SALT VALLEY.
T. SANFORD ....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY ....Clerks
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
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GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator. Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

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ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Stilland Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tublar, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Oil Stills and Oil Tanks, Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent the above address will be promptly attended to.

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.

Iron Bank Block,

Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland, James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace, James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly, Charles E. Leech, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe10:h41

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum, D. Macferron, Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox, R. W. Cartwright, JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
B. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

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FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS

FOR

STEAM BOILERS!

TAKES THE

PREMIUM.

They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

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NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screws, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,

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PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

WM. G. PRICE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,

Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.

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No. 29 Wood Street.

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A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled AND Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Raskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

AND

ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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No. 38 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

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UNION IRON MILLS!

Carnegie Brothers & Co.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

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Eastern Office—57 Broadway New York.
Western Office—No. 311 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations for strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

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DICKSON, STEWART & CO,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard—567 Liberty St.

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

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Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and

PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

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ROOFS.

W. B. Scaife & Sons,

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Erect in any part of the United States,

IRON ROOF FRAMES

MANUFACTURERS OF

CORRUGATED IRON,

The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF

SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT

IRON DOME HEAD,

Kitchen Range Boiler,

EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.

Sheet and Plate Iron Work.

AND COPPER PIPES.

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AND

STEEL WORKS.

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Manufacture of the

WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF

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Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 16 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,

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Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

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Base Burner,

GUARANTEED TO BURN

SOFT COAL,

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Pennsylvania Iron Works.

EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of

SHEET AND BAR IRON,

Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron. Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge. PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY ADN, TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH PA.

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Smith, Sutton & Co.,

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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

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ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

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Best Refined Cast Steel,

Of every description; also

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Manufacturers of every description of

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Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

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PARK, BRO. & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets. Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,

OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:30 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 6:30 p. m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:30 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:08 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p.m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m., Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a.m., 5:06 and 9:26 p. m. Sunday 9:36 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:31 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday	1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday	7:06 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily	3:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily	5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily	8:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m., 1:31, 3:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m. Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m. Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m. Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:61 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler....6:36 a. m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler....3:26 p. m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p. m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM....11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION...11:31 p. m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER...3:31 p. m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time, Express connecting from Butler.......10:11 a. m. Mail Train connecting from Butler.......5:51 p. m. Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a. m. and 1:56 p. m. Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.

Market Train from Butler 9:11.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	7:47am
31 Dennison Accommodation	11:52am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	1:17pm
5 Southern Express	1:32pm
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:05am
MonongahelaAc	11:12am	Through Mail	9:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 p. m., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:20 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:25am	Through Express	7:15am
McKeesport Ac.	11:00am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	W. Newton Ac.	9:10am
Uniontown Ex.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ex.	1:45pm
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	3:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	Uniontown Ex.	4:20pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:25pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:10am

Mail runs daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Express West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST AND ONLY ROUTE, between the East and the West, via. Washington City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points East and Southeast.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
W. E. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 12, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:18am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'gMail	8:27am	Chicago Ex.	12:37pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & AshEx.	12:42pm
Cl. & Wh'gEx.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'gEx.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver FallsAc.	8.57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:32am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver FallsAc.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & WarAc.	12:52pm
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale Ac.	2:12pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	5:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	6:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:02am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:55am	Night Express.	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:35am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emi'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:30pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	5:00pm
2d S. Works Ac	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:35 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for City and Petrolia. Karns Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Lower Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. east to to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Oleans and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,

No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W. 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday excepted.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS REFINED;
ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best;
MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra;
Just arrived, and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street and 152 First avenue.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are areas of rain, southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by southwest to northwest winds, and rising barometer.

The Gospel Meetings

will be held this week in the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Rev. Jno. De Witt will preach to-night. Services will begin at 7¼ o'clock. Seats free and all are invited.

The Bulwer Club.

At a meeting of the members of the Bulwer Club, last evening, the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. John Earle.
Stage Director—Prof. Wm. Mason Evans.
Treasurer—Mr. Wm. J. Diehl.
Secretary—Mr. Marion M. Ogden.

The Club is in receipt of numerous congratulations on their rendition of the "Lady of Lyons," and it is understood will, in response to many requests, give a repetition of it at an early date.

Allegheny Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. James Callery presiding. A large number of exonerations and abatements of water tax were allowed. The monthly pay rolls and bills were approved. Several resolutions for extension of water mains were referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Knox, Wilson and Parkhill, and the Superintendent of the Water Works, to examine and report. After the transaction of some further routine business adjourned.

AN EXCELLENT JOKE.

Paul Carson vs. Sheriff Fife.

The quietness and lack of interest that pervades the offices in the Court House during the day was somewhat disturbed yesterday morning when Sheriff Fife arrived at his office and made the announcement that he had been arrested for perjury on a warrant issued by Alderman Crist, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, at the instance and upon the oath of Mr. Paul Carson, a discharged Deputy Sheriff. The boys at first took it as a joke, the matter appearing to be so absurd, but when the Sheriff assured them that it was no joke they one and all wanted to know where the perjury came in. He explained that according to the allegations of his prosecutor it was in taking the oath of office. Mr. Carson avers that Mr. Fife promised him a situation as Deputy Sheriff. He did not get it, and he is therefore of the opinion that the Sheriff has violated the Constitution, and should be made to suffer. If the appointment had been given him of course Mr. Fife would be a gentleman and a scholar. The whole affair is treated by the attorneys at the bar as quite a joke. The general belief is that Mr. Carson has been made the tool of other parties, who dislike the idea that the Sheriff's office is being run to the satisfaction and for the benefit of the people and the bar in particular without their services. It is hardly necessary to say that Sheriff Fife took the matter coolly, gave bail promptly and and proposes to have the case heard in Court.

JENNIE EVANS' SUICIDE.

A Verdict in Accordance With the Evidence Published Yesterday — Additional Interesting Particulars.

Coroner McCallin held the inquest yesterday at Sharpsburg upon the death of Jennie Evans, of which full particulars were given in yesterday's GAZETTE. Nothing new whatever was developed except that the remains of the girl, instead of being found by dragging the river, were found by some one walking along the shore. The river had fallen about a foot during the night, leaving about six feet more of the shelving river bank visible, and the body was found with the feet lying just outside the water. The measure of the prints of a woman's shoe in the tracks leading from the railroad to the water was exactly that of the shoes found upon the feet of the dead girl. All the other evidences of suicide, as given yesterday, were so convincing that the jury arrived at a verdict to that effect without any difficulty whatever.

The parents of the girl reached the city yesterday, and appeared greatly affected by the sad story of their daughter's death. Her father, Mr. J. Evans, called at the Mayor's office and positively denied the story that she had been driven from home. He further stated that she had been married to a man named Williams, by Alderman Black, in October, 1872, and that they had lived unhappily together, causing a separation.

Mr. Evans also related the curious fact that the girl returned to the home of her childhood to end her life. Up to 1862 Mr. Evans lived just above Sharpsburg, and Jennie had often played upon the river bank from which she walked into eternity, and traversed in a skiff the water that brought her oblivion. From a lawyer who was her attorney it is learned that the girl would have received $1,300 in about two weeks from the man who seduced her. As the result of a suit, a judgment note was given for $1,500, which will be due in the time mentioned. The attorney's fee is $200, and the balance, which would have been the girl's, will now go to her child. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of the sister of the deceased, in Allegheny.

A QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The Ministerial Association's Consideration Yesterday of the Bible in the Common Schools.

A meeting of the Ministerial Association was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, near the corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, for the purpose of discussing the question of the Bible in the public schools. Rev. Dr. Bittinger, of Sewickley, presided. The debate was opened by Dr. Sloan, of Allegheny, who read a logical and finely written paper pertinent to the subject. He opened by stating that the emergence of politico-religious questions from comparative obscurity and neglect into special prominence and interest is a marked feature of these times. The entire question of the relation of the State to religious institutions is pressing to the front and demanding a more rational and satisfactory treatment than it has heretofore received. Of these politico religious questions that of the "Bible in the Schools" is just now the most prominent. Indeed it appears as though the skirmishing on this point might bring on battle all along the line, and lead to a decision as to whether Christianity does or does not lie at the basis of our civil institutions. The precise question is not, shall the Bible be placed in the schools, but shall it be retained there? "Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Schools in Pennsylvania, says that of the 17,000 schools in the State 14,500 have the Scripture read in them every day, and so far as is known, no offense is given by it." The controversy has not been inaugurated by the friends, but by the enemies of the Bible; not the former but the latter "began this barbarous bowl;" the friends of the Bible are on the defensive, but they mean "to hold the fort," peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Dr. Sloan then proceeded to elaborate an argument, the length of which prevents its reproduction here, showing that the chief opponents of the Bible in the public schools are Roman Catholics and infidels. The former, indeed, desire not merely the removal of the Bible but the total abolition of the schools; the latter he charterized as the meanest of the sects, small in numbers, little in influence, thoroughly anti-Christian and atheistic and therefore thoroughly sectarian. The school boards of Chicago and Cincinnati, which drove the Bible from the public schools, he said were largely composed of the lowest class of pot-house politicians. On the ground that there are more persons opposed to the removal of the Bible than conscientiously in favor of it, the speaker urged its retention and said that he would not surrender one inch of vantage ground, either to the minions of Rome or the noisy pack of infidels.

Rev. Rutherford, of Ireland, suggested as a method for the settlement of the question, that in schools where Catholic scholars predominate the Douay version of the Bible be read, while the Protestant children either be engaged at something else or taken to another room. Let the same plan be adopted where Protestant children are in the majority, except that the King James' version of the Scriptures be read. This method he said had worked in Ireland. Dr. Sloan replied that the Catholics of this country didn't want any version of the Bible introduced into the schools. Rev. Robinson considered the opposition to the Bible not a matter of conscience but of policy, and an effort to overthrow religious liberty. Rev. Crane agreed pretty much with Mr. Rutherford and said that one man could not set himself up as the judge of another man's conscience. Conscience must be respected. Rev. Kennedy said that every man's opinion is his conscience, and that he would not lay down his principles of morality and religion to please any one who might practice all the villainy his heart could suggest. An attempt to lay down principles for Mormons, Chinese, Hindoos and others would result in a conglomeration of principles about which there would be no consistency. He argued for a fixed moral and religious standard. The only amusing incident that occurred during the session was while Rev. Walter Glass, quite an old gentleman and infirm of body and speech, was talking. His discussion of the topic took quite a wide range, and Prof. Crane suggested that he reduce his remarks to writing and have them printed in the report. It brought from the meeting a roar of the heartiest laughter, when the aged man turned toward the Professor and quietly said: "They are printed, sir, in the Bible."

The question for discussion at the next session of the Association will be, "How should the admitted defects of our present English version of the Bible be treated in the pulpit?" The debate will be opened by Dr. Williams.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Ale and Beer Spigots,

Liquor Mixers, Bar Spoons, in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

THE OIL TRADE.

The Question of Freights—What the Refiners Complain of—Their Grievances as Set Forth by one of the Fraternity.

The "freight question" is again engaging the attention of Pittsburgh refiners and their murmurings against the present tariff are both general and strong. In an article published a few days ago we gave a few facts upon both sides of the story. As the subject, however, is one of special interest inasmuch as it pertains to one of our leading industries, one of our representatives was detailed on yesterday to take a stroll among the refiners and gather from the general sentiment, the situation, more specifically as viewed from the refiners' standpoint. The dealers upon whom he called were found to be considerably exercised upon the subject, and from them the following article was gleaned—the language of the interviewed, as will be seen, being at times somewhat pointed and pungent:

The murder of the oil trade of Pittsburgh is one central shameful fact which, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, disobeys every order to stay down, and although the crowd are frequently harangued and told how all this is for their good, and as each new scheme is presented, are promised present and everlasting happiness in the joy it will bring with it, yet at every stage of the business they find themselves met by combinations and personal interests and counter currents which thwart every movement and cripple every endeavor, and to-day the great commanders of this once promising force, the railroads, find themselves with every lieutenant crippled, and only foreigners, who have no sympathy with them or their success as their allies, nearly every natural ally being *hors du combat*.

To go back and drag up from the miserable past the evidence so patent to every sane man of the right which Pittsburgh and her railroads had to the magnificent business which has enriched other cities, and has actually kept bankruptcy from the doors of other lines of railroads, would be a vain labor, as this has been time and again demonstrated, and now the only thing left for us here is to either fight a final uncompromising battle for life, or ask our magnanimous slayers for a decent burial, and acknowledge ourselves cold corpses. Through all the history of the trade in Pittsburgh there has been but one year when the railroads manifested the least desire to protect oil as a matter of policy. Aside from that time the history of the trade here has been a state of "fightings within and fears without." The rates imposed upon the trade have always been such as to keep those engaged in it poor, and when other corporations having the name of being grasping and avaricious were allowing their patrons to share to a liberal extent in the gains from this splendid traffic, our lines were either blind to the growing dangers around them, or coquetting with the operators on the rival routes for personal gain. When the trade of Pittsburgh first began to feel the danger of the encroachments of the outside points, and see its growing strength, they were not then the dolts which their subsequent failures would indicate, but with a forecast almost prophetic they clamored daily for co-operation and protection against what they wisely deemed a natural enemy and a foreign foe. To this clamor a deaf ear was turned, with the one notable exception above referred to, and the astute answer of the Pennsylvania management was "wait until these northern people get their lines all laid, and all their money invested, so that they will be settled to one point, and *then we will show you that Pittsburgh shall have the business*." The northern people laid their rails, built their cars, made their contracts with the P. R. R., which we were told were sacred, and their contracts with their shippers, which enabled them to flourish and yet the millenium promised Pittsburgh never came

The next movement, and most potent in its results of any ever undertaken, was the inauguration of the transportation of oil in pipes. The first considerable line being the Pennsylvania Transportation Company's line, built by Mr. Harley, who offered it to the late Col. Phillips as an adjunct to the A. V. R. R., and being refused, the line was sold in part to the Erie and its officers, and thus was the first artery in the great system of pipes, which were to control the oil production, diverted from the Pittsburgh route, and its influence thrown in favor of the most dangerous competitor. It has been charged by some that certain officials of the P. R. R. were joint owners in this competing line, but such a monstrous thought as this is not to be entertained, *unless upon actual knowledge*.

The building of the Imperial Oil Works, at Oil City, was a cause of alarm to the trade at Pittsburgh, not because they could not fairly compete in an open field, but because they found among the stockholders the names of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad almost exclusively, and because they feared that sort of competition which brought private interests to bear upon a question which was absolutely within their power. Nor were their fears allayed when they found the works sold to the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland, (who were avowedly inimical to the P. R. R.) to be run by this corporation, and fostered by the northern railroads.

Next in the order of sequence is the purchase of the Union Pipe Line by the Empire Transportation Company. This movement was ostensibly made in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but really was used to serve the Empire Line with oil to carry wherever the most money could be made, whether to Cleveland or elsewhere, the principal dealers, however, on the line being parties who act avowedly in concert with Cleveland. In all this manipulation of pipes and cars the Pittsburgh trade is ignored, and rates are made from Titusville and elsewhere by which the manufacturers are kept alive, while Pittsburgh has a most ingenious puzzle given her to work out in the shape of a double rate—a sort of financial boomerang which is sure to kill the gunner, no matter whether he be at the breech or muzzle. By this plan we are prohibited from carrying oil to our refineries by the cheapest route, and compelled to transport by such route as the railroad may dictate, paying an exceptionally heavy rate of freight, and then to transport by their lines to the seaboard, where another exorbitant charge is collected, payable partly in scrip issued when the crude freight was paid, and which may have been a year before, and surely cannot be less than a month, during which time the railroad has held this "forfeit money" as a hostage for the proper handling of goods which we have bought and paid for, and by all the laws of commerce should control.

The Columbia Conduit Company built their line with a view, as they asserted, of opening the port of Pittsburg, and, as many will remember, the battle was long and vigorous between the magnates, the friends of free trade in crude oil at Pittsburgh standing firmly in favor of an open conduit, while the men who were favored or promised favor opposed strenuously on the ground—soft and miry ground—that if the Conduit was to get through, Pittsburgh would be ignored, a pipe would be carried to the B. & O. R. R., and great loss would ensue. This war was a most vigorous one. Meetings were held every day, and fierce speeches made on both sides. The Chamber of Commerce was asked first to endorse a free pipe law, and then to retract its endorsement, and finally when the matter was before the Legislature the Pennsylvania Railroad sent a messenger with an olive branch to the oil men when in session, and the whole question was disposed of by a most faithful promise that Pittsburgh never should be allowed to languish any more, and that due protection should be given to the investments here, and we should trust to the integrity of these —*our friends*. The bill failed to pass, the Conduit was compelled to haul their oil in wagons across the track of the P. R. R., and now we have a gorgeous display of unfulfilled promises. So carefully have we been protected that our investments are utterly ruined, and the entire interest can be bought at an average of 25 cents on the dollar of cost.

A combination or ring has been formed which is controlled and directed by Cleveland and New York, parties and which to further private ends, is sacrificing the largest portion of the oil property at Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and building up very rapidly Cleveland and New York, to the detriment of the Pennsylvania interest, and those who feared that the Conduit, if finished, would contribute to the building up of a city and a railroad *outside of our* State are now the most active movers in the plan of carrying crude by Conduit to a point near Pittsburgh, and thence by barges to Parkersburg, two hundred miles distant, and thence throught the State of Virginia to Baltimore a distance of nearly four hundred miles, making a total run of six hundred miles to reach the seaboard, when by the direct line, Pittsburgh reaches a better point, within the State, at a distance of three hundred and fifty miles.

The port of Philadelphia, which was the great care of these parties when they opposed the Conduit, has been abandoned largely and the more salubrious one of Baltimore substituted where the water is not so deep but much warmer, and on the "Chesapeake Bay and not on the ice-bound Delaware."

To this we will add, said the refiner to close, if you wish at another time a chapter of statistics and endeavor to show how the profits are made and to whom they are paid, out of a business which on the surface "pays a loss."

We Are Now Selling

Our large and elegant stock of German Student, Fancy Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Lamps, chandeliers of all styles, brackets and side lights, lanterns of all descriptions at cost. We make the fittings for parties who are dissatisfied with exorbitant gas bills, and put lamps for burning oil in place of gas. This is an excellent opportunity to purchase cheap. Call and see us.

E. D. WEYBURN & Co.
90 Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Italia, at New York; steamer State of Pennsylvania, at New York; steamer Germanic, at New York; steamer Baltic, at Queenstown; steamer City of Richmond, at Queenstown; steamer Aug. Andre, at Antwerp.

Hotel Proprietors

who are about fitting up their tables and bars with glassware, will find the best stock in the city at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

THE NORTH SIDE TRAGEDY.

Inquest Last Night—The Case Still Involved in Mystery—No Verdict Yet.

Coroner McCallin held the inquest last evening upon the body of Peter Helfrich, who was found dead on Madison avenue Sunday morning with a wound upon his head, and his pockets rifled. As will be seen by the notes of the testimony that follow, the evidence was of a very unsatisfactory nature. It was clearly proven, however, that the deceased was paid $15 Saturday evening, and that when found he had no money. In tracing him up from the time he got the money until he was left upon the avenue it was shown that he had spent no more than one dollar; so that $14 were still to be accounted for, if the supposition that he fell while drunk and killed himself is correct. The man was found *lying upon his back*, with his head hanging over the curb-stone; yet the physician testifies that death was produced from concussion of the brain, caused by a heavy blow upon the forehead. If death was caused by concussion of the brain, produced by a fall, the only admissible inference is that he must have fallen upon his face and immediately become insensible, so that he could not have turned over upon his back. It follows, then, that either the statement that death resulted from concussion of the brain must be rejected and, inferentially, the cause of death attributed to something else, or, accepting the given cause of death, it must be attributed to a blow while the man was standing, throwing him upon his back. In support of the latter belief, the further fact is given that the skin upon the forehead was not broken at all, the wound being exactly such as would be produced by a blow from a handy-billy, or some other heavy, round substance, with a smooth surface. A fall heavy enough to produce such an effect by the man's head hitting the curbstone (the wound is too far back to admit of the belief that it was caused by striking the pavement or any other level, horizontal surface) must undoubtedly have broken the skin. It is not only improbable, but impossible that a man could fall upon a rough surface, in the manner it is said Helfrich fell, sufficiently hard to cause death without producing an abrasion, as well as a contusion. It is therefore thought, by most of those who reject the theory of murder, that the physician is mistaken in his belief that death ensued from concussion of the brain, they asserting their belief that the man died from suffocation caused by the unnatural position of his head, stopping the ingress of air. Others still believe that the man died from heart disease. As either of the two latter theories is plausible, and as the physician from an external examination of the remains cannot swear positively that concussion of the brain was the cause of death, it seems clearly and indubitably to be the duty of Coroner McCallin to order a *post mortem* examination to be held. Indeed, it is to many a matter of surprise that one has not already been held. The holding of a *post mortem* in a case of this nature is as undoubtedly necessary as the holding of an inquest, and should certainly be ordered as an initiatory measure.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness sworn was Robert Tallent. He testified that he was employed on the A. V. R. R., and that on Sunday morning about 2 o'clock, while walking up Madison avenue on his way home, he saw a man lying upon the sidewalk, at the corner of Liberty street, and supposing that he was drunk, he passed on. When he got to his home he spoke of the matter to his wife, who said that the man might freeze to death. He thereupon went in search of an officer, and soon met officer Campbell who then went down and found the man—whom he supposed to be drunk—dead. From the time he passed the man until he returned with the officer, not more than ten minutes elapsed. He assisted to take the body to the station House. The pocket on the right side of the pantaloons was turned inside out.

Mrs. Catharine Schmidt was next sworn. She testified that her husband keeps a saloon at No. 128 Spring Garden avenue. Helfrich came to the saloon about ten o'clock on Saturday night and remained there about an hour, and during that time he drank a couple of glasses of beer and then went away. He was not very much intoxicated then. Mr. Gruener, a boarder, went with him to assist him to his home. Shortly after twelve o'clock Gruener returned. Witness asked him whether he had taken Helfrich home, when he replied that he had not, as he became obstinate and would not go.

Officer Frank Campbell testified to his being summoned by Mr. Tallent to go for an intoxicated man at the corner of Liberty street and Madison avenue. When he got there he found the man dead. He was lying on his back, his head hanging over the curb-stone.

Michael Gruener testified to having attempted to see Helfrich home, but the latter becoming obstinate, he left him.

Nicholas Lahr keeps a saloon on Spring Garden avenue. Helfrich came there about 6 o'clock Saturday evening and left a bundle and a bucket there and got two glasses of beer, and then left. About 11 o'clock he returned with Gruener. Helfrich was somewhat intoxicated. They took several drinks, for which Helfrich paid, with a one dollar note. At fifteen minutes of twelve they left, Gruener trying to get him to go home.

Paul Doerr testified that he worked for August Oswald, who told him that he had paid Helfrich $15 on Saturday evening.

Dr. Kirker testified to making an examination of the body and finding two slight scratches on the face and a severe bruise on the forehead. The latter was the cause of his death. It had been caused by a very severe blow by a blunt instrument. The skull was not fractured. Death was probably caused by concussion of the brain. He could not conceive how he would receive such an injury by falling, as it was rather high up and the skin was not cut, but it might be possible that he received it in that way. There was no evidence on his cap of his having fallen.

A few other witnesses, whose testimony was unimportant, were heard. The evidence not being sufficient to justify a verdict under the circumstances, the inquest was adjourned until next Monday evening to await further developments.

Three men, to whom suspicion attached, were arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police on the charge of murder, but they establishing their innocence were released.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Mighty Dollar," which had its initial presentation in Pittsburgh last night, is one of the class of plays to which "The Gilded Age" and "The Big Bonanza" belong, but it is much more closely allied to the former than the latter. This record of a fact, after having seen the play, is but the verification of a pre-conceived idea, formed by reading humorous accounts of the oddities of *Hon. Bardwell Slote*. The same is doubtless the case with many others who take an interest in dramatic literature and dramatic creations. "The Gilded Age" was an elaboration of an original idea. It was a new dramatic departure. *Col. Sellers* took the fancy of the public and thousands went to hear him tell of his gigantic enterprises and of his intimate friendship with *Senator Dilworthy*. The play writers have not been slow to observe the value of Twain's invention. "The Big Bonanza" soon followed "The Gilded Age;" now we have "The Mighty Dollar," and doubtless there are others yet to come, the central idea in all of which will be nearly the same. Of course the variations will be enough to invest the play and the leading characters with fresh interest. "The Mighty Dollar" we do not wish to be understood as depreciating in the least. It is very funny, and with Mr. Florence as *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and his charming wife as *Mrs. Gen. Gilflory* it affords as much genuine pleasure as any play that has been brought out in Pittsburgh this season. It will, in all probability, draw as large audiences as its relatives did.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

That inimitable troupe, the Harrigan & Hart Combination, opened a week's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre last night. The house was not only crowded, but fairly jammed. For pure, unadulterated fun, the "Doyle Brothers," with Harrigan and Hart in the title *role*, can not be excelled, and this the people well know. The indications last evening were that the present engagement will be fully as successful as the one the same company filled in the same theatre two or three months ago, and that was simply astonishing, crowded houses greeting them every night. The bill will be repeated this evening.

Library Hall.

Blind Tom, "The Musical Phenomenon of the Age," as he is justly styled, appears at this place of amusement this evening. His astonishing musical ability, coupled with his blindness, and dumbness in all other intellectual respects, make him a curiosity, while the sweet and perfect harmony that he evolves from the piano, which is almost sentient under his touch, never fails to thoroughly charm his audience and make them forget his color and defects, or, if remembering them, to increase the wonder.

Tableaux Vivant.

Library Hall will be occupied next Thursday evening with a very charming entertainment. It will consist of tableaux vivant, given for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny. The object alone would draw a large audience, but when the entertainment itself is to be of such an excellent character, the spacious hall will doubtless be crowded.

Trimble's Varieties.

A new company holds forth at Trimble's Varieties this week, and as the maintenance of the excellent reputation of the place is always a primary object with Mr. Aims in securing new features, it may be taken for granted that the company is one of superior excellence. Among new names we notice those of Alice Bateman, Wm. Noonan, James Dalton, Minnie Kaye, Budworth and Kaye, and numerous others, all of whom have already achieved reputations.

Old Folk's Concert.

An old folk's concert, under the direction of Prof. Walter B. Slack, will be given on Thursday evening at the Third U. P. church, on Ridge street, Allegheny.

Coughs.—A Medicinal Preparation in the form of a *lozenge* is the most convenient. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, Consumption and Asthmatic complaints. TTH-S.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

George Noble, of this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition was presented asking the Court to discharge the assignees and appoint successors. Held under consideration.

Massachusetts Saving Bank vs. James Welsh. Order to show cause made returnable on the 3d prox.

James Kerwin, bankrupt, Butler county. Bankrupt dischaged.

Silkman, Winton & Co. vs. Cossill & Dambrowski, of Luzerne county. Order to show cause made, returnable on the 21st inst.

Alexander Leggate, debtor, Allegheny. Register's report approved and resolution of composition ordered to be recorded and made binding upon all parties concerned.

J. L. Rousmaniere et al. vs. J. Dorsey Pastorious, of Crawford county. Petitioner's prayer for the examination of the debtor refused.

John Thorne et al. vs. Jas. Berry, Washington county. Restraining order granted against J. H. Hopkins and Wright, execution creditors.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

John Weigle et ux., for use, vs. William L. Morferd et al. Jury withdrawn and case continued.

A. P. Bryan vs. Mary Ann Windsor, executrix of George W. Windsor, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $85.79, with interest from September 22, 1875.

Trial List for To-Day.

Sheriff, use vs. Elliott.
Weigle et al. vs. Marford et al.
Robinson vs. Federal Insurance Co.
Jackson vs. McKee et al.
Bole vs. Bradner et al.
Price et al vs. Reed.
Hanna vs. Frazier.
Paul vs. Meek et al.
Walter vs. Woods.
Same vs. Brown.
McClain vs. Kearney.
Ivory for use vs. Kohl.
Field et al. vs. Mulholland.
Wirtz vs. The A. V. R. R. Co.
Feutsch vs. Huffnagle et al.
Hartford vs. Duncan et al.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and White.*)

George Carlysle et ux. vs. Robert Scott. Action to recover money loaned. On trial.

James Orr vs. George H. Adams, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $406.

Wm. R. Mulholland vs. Daniel Heffron and Michael Tooney, who survived Jas. M. Aloy, late co-partners. Verdict for plaintiff for $250.

John Hague vs. City of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $80.

Harriet Kuhn vs. Jacob H. Walters and W. V. Evans, executors of Abraham Walters. Action for services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,164.

John Ripper vs. Isaac Crown. Action to recover money on a contract. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Carlysle et al vs. Scott.
Graham, trustee, vs. Scheeper.
Kroegher vs. The Humboldt Fire Insurance Company.
Same vs. Birmingham Fire Insurance Company.
Davis vs. McClure.
Schlegel & Ziegler vs. King et al.
Snyder vs. McCann.
Davis, for use, vs. The Pittsburgh Insurance Company.
Same vs. Cash Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
Kinney vs. Kinney;
Dilworth vs. Metzer;
Paxton Bros. vs. Dixon & Co;
McGregor receiver, vs. Mechling.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

The March term of this Court opened yesterday with Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench. Nothing was done but to call the list off Grand and Petit jurors, and swear in the former, of which Wm. Thompson, of the First ward, Allegheny, is foreman. The Judge charged the Grand Jury before they retired, and called their attention to the importance of keeping certain classes of cases, out of Court; among these he mentioned false pretenses, larceny by bailee, and assault and battery. Many of these cases that are returned should never be sent into Court at all. No cases were tried yesterday.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Alex. Scott,	Worthy Dumbrill,
R. W. Sibbett, 2 cases,	Henry Russell,
	O. C. Maynard,
H. Sampson et al.,	Louisa Daubman,
C. F. Collins,	Chas. Steinhauser,
A. J. Scott,	Jno. Young et al.

Court Brevities.

THE Orphans' Court was in session yesterday and approved finally the accounts of one hundred and twenty executors and administrators.

THE Thompson case was not concluded yesterday. District Attorney Reed will make the closing address to-day, though possibly the case may not go to the jury before to-morrow.

THE Duquesne National Bank has commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 against W. W. Wattles & Co., to recover upon the forged check for $385 which a sharper passed upon the firm and the bank a week or two ago.

EITHER to-day or to-morrow the case of the United States vs. George Conner, *alias* George W. Clark, *alias* J. B. Johnson, *alias* J. B. Smith, will be taken up. Conner is the man who furnished Milton Fronk with the counterfeit money.

NO DECISION.

The Iron Operators and Puddlers Adjourn Without an Agreement—No Lock-out Apprehended.

The conference held last night at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue, between representatives of the puddlers and iron manufacturers, adjourned about half past eleven o'clock without having accomplished anything definite. The puddlers declined to have their present wages of $4.75 per ton reduced, and the iron men refused to agree to pay more than $4.62½ per ton, which is an advance of 12½ cents over their proposition of two weeks ago. It will be remembered that in December last—we believe it was then—the iron men and boilers entered into an agreement, which was to continue in force until February 14th, that the puddlers were to receive $4.75. A couple of days previous to the expiration of the agreement a conference was called to fix the price for another period. The manufacturers asked a reduction and the puddlers refused to submit. In the hope of arriving at an amicable settlement it was decided to hold a series of conferences, during which the puddlers were to get $4.75, their own figures. Conferences were held weekly. The final one was held last night, and as already stated, it resulted in nothing certain. After adjournment the manufacturers met and decided to leave the matter of wages to the owners of the respective mills. No lockout is apprehended for the reason that it is generally thought the operators will pay what the puddlers ask in preference to allowing their mills to lie idle. The puddlers say they will not take less than $4.75, and if the mills continue in operation they want it understood that they are getting that sum.

Bleeding From the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May '72, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days*. In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort of relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be loosing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies; but I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectations of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y. TTH-S.

Fine French and Bohemian Cut, Engraved and Decorated

Goblets, Champagne and Wine Glasses, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The Legislative Investigating Committee commences its labors this morning.

····Nearly all the glass manufactories on the South Side have resumed, or are about to resume, operations.

····Mrs. Schild was robbed yesterday on Ferry street of fifty dollars. The thief was followed by the police, but he escaped.

····There were only eleven deaths in Allegheny City last week. Of the decedents ten were white and one colored; males seven, females four.

····Two of the detective force are now required to be at the Union Depot upon the arrival of every train, to "spot" the arrival of suspicious characters.

····McCord, the man charged with stealing iron blooms recently from Porter, Donaldson & Co., had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor, and was committed for trial.

····At the meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee last night, the receipts of the North Side wharf for February were stated to be $1,000, and the expenditures $158.38.

····The barn of A. M. Steel, near Greensburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning causing a loss of $4,000, against which there was full insurance in the Westmoreland Mutual.

····Mrs. Milton Hays and her child were severely bruised on Sunday evening by being thrown from a buggy, while they were out driving with Mr. Hays on Penn avenue. The horse got frightened and ran away.

····Kate Fried, the domestic accused of stealing jewelry, &c., from the residence of Dr. Jennings, in Allegheny, was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Phillips to await trial at court. The stolen articles were recovered.

····Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, has been petitioned by quite a number of well known residents of that city to retain Chief Ross in office. They consider him the best man that has filled the position for years, and pray for his continuance as long as he acceptably performs his duties.

····Sarah Morgan died suddenly at her residence on Forty-sixth street, Seventeenth ward, Sunday night. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia. The deceased was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a husband and several children.

····On Saturday evening as a young man who lives on Juniata street, Allegheny, was crossing Madison avenue, on Ohio street, another man made a grab at his heavy gold watch chain and caught hold of it, but the owner jerked it loose, and broke it in doing so. The would be thief then cleared out as fast as he could.

····Two horses and a wagon, which were stolen from Mr. James McVay, of Union township, a few days ago, were recovered yesterday, on the South Side, by officers Fitzgerald and McMahon. A man named Thomas McGinnniss was arrested for the theft, and committed by Deputy Mayor Martin in default of $1,000 bail.

····Inasmuch as no one of the members of the Reform School Investigating Committee was, so far as is known, a party to the attempt to raise money by offering to shape the report of the Committee contrary to the evidence elicited, the Legislature will not take cognizance of the effort which, it now seems, was certainly made.

····The members of the Coal Exchange who appeared before the Legislature in opposition to the bill regulating the ventilation of coal miners submitted their report at a meeting of coal merchants held yesterday morning in the office of Joseph Walton & Co. It was accepted and they were instructed to visit Harrisburg this evening and press the amendments that have been made to the bill.

····J. H. Davis, Harry Lysle and James Stewart, for running a gambling saloon on Market street, were fined yesterday by the Mayor fifty dollars and costs, or sixty days in the Workhouse, and James Thompson, James McBridge, James Jones, John Lake, Henry Jones and John Alexander, frequenters of the place, were fined ten dollars and costs each, or twenty days in Claremont. Davis was the only one who paid his fine.

····Yesterday a man named James Barclay, from Brush Creek, Butler county, passed through Allegheny on his way to the Black Hills in search of gold. He was on horseback and intended traveling all the way in that manner. He carried with him a trunk, a valise, a bag of onions, a bag of potatoes, a bag of beans, a crock of sauer kraut, and a little pig to provision him on the way. He attracted considerable attention.

····A gentleman from the Fifth ward, Allegheny, hitched his horse and buggy on Ferry street yesterday afternoon. He left and got into his head the idea that he had left the team in the Diamond. He went to the Diamond subsequently and couldn't find it. Thought it was stolen, and offered ten dollars reward. The detectives hunted it up, and found it where he had left it on Ferry street. He paid an X for his forgetfulness.

PERSONAL.

***Father Tuigg, Bishop elect of this diocese, arrived on Sunday evening, and left again yesterday evening. He will be consecrated on the 19th inst.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities and Minor Offences.

WM. CLAUS was arrested yesterday by Seth Wilmot, and held to bail, to answer a charge before Alderman Burke of selling liquor on election day.

GEORGE SELLERS is charged before Alderman Burke with larceny by bailee, by William Sandham. Bailed for a hearing.

SPRING HATS.

Latest Styles Daily Received at Fleming & Oglevee's—Also Exclusive Agents of the Dunlap Hat—Attractive Assortment—A Full Line of Youths', Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—One Price Only and that the Lowest, etc.

Spring is rapidly arriving—in fact we are already experiencing its mild influences—and consequently many gentlemen will exchange their winter hats for one of later style. To meet this demand Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee, of No. 139 Wood street, have and are daily receiving all the newest styles as soon as introduced. The numerous patrons of this popular firm are well aware that they always keep up with the times, being ever ready to supply all visitors with hats of the latest style and of the finest materials.

SILK HATS.

The style of silk hats this season is very neat, and of beautiful proportions, and doubtless will have a large sale. This firm, however, does not confine itself to one style of hats, but desiring to please all their numerous customers, have many styles, including the Broadway, and thus are able to guarantee to all who call a hat according to their taste, and that will give entire satisfaction. It might also be added here that the firm are still the exclusive agents for

THE DUNLAP HAT,

which are largely worn and much admired. In fact, Messrs. Fleming & Oglevee keep none but desirable hats on hand, and those of the latest styles, as all who have dealt with them for years past can attest. They have been in business here a long time, and by strict attention to their duties and fair dealing have built up a large reputation and acquired a lucrative custom, which they intend to hold.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDRENS' HATS.

Although every attention is paid to keeping a fine assortment of hats for adults, yet the youth and children are not forgotten. All that has been said above, relative to hats for grown folks is duplicated in the arrangements made to please the children, which are complete in every particular, as they have full line of hats and caps suitable for the little folks. The

ONE PRICE SYSTEM

is strictly adhered to, thus giving a new customer the same advantages as the old. A person who buys a hat here the first time will have the same attention shown him, and will get the hat of his choice at low as a figure as if it was the tenth purchase he had made. The justness of this plan needs no explanation, as it is satisfactory to all. The goods have been marked down to the lowest prices Call and examine the stock.

NEW AND NOBBY.

Smith & Son's Merchant Tailoring House.

Very many have the idea that Fifth avenue is the only place in the city where a neat, genteel and elegant suit can be had, while they are a few others who imagine that in order to be dressed in the highest style of the tailor's art they must patronize Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Broadway, New York. To those who may be in possession of these fancied ideas, we would say that they should visit Messrs. Smith & Son's Merchant Tailoring House, No. 98 Wylie avenue, and inspect the fresh, fashtonable, elegant and nobby stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings just received, and we know that they would at once be convinced that Broadway could offer nothing better in the line of material, and that a suit ordered to measure would be the perfection of fashion, neatness and gentility. They have a larger assortment and greater variety of goods than at any other time in the history of their business. A word to the wise is sufficient. Call and see their goods.

HOMOEOPHATIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Silver! Silver!

There may be no truth in the reports that silver will soon be in active circulation, but our readers may rest assured that there is ample foundation for the reports that are getting raised abroad, that Messrs. J. P. Smith & Son, at No. 189 Liberty street, are offering a very superb line of SILVER PLATED WARE at extremely low prices. Call at their salesroom and be convinced.

Wine, Ale and Beer Glasses,

in great variety, at E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Emma Mine Scandal.

LONDON, March 6.—Albert Grant, a noted financier, intends to go to Washington and personally testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to the following effect: First, that he never told Lyons that he (Grant) had given Senator Stewart two thousand shares to become a director in the Emma Mine, and to assist in getting General Schenck's name on the board, and Lyons' statement to the contrary to the committee is absolutely untrue; second, that he has never seen Lyons nor had any communication with him in his life; third, that he never gave any shares to Senator Stewart, either to become a director himself or to get General Schenck to be a director.

The Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the week, says: March commenced with an amount of moisture greatly exceeding the average. The rain has been general throughout the country, retarding the operations of farmers in preparing land and sowing and planting their spring crops. However, wet weather this early ought not to alarm or hardly influence trade, its continuance being extremely doubtful. During the week the grain transactions on spot have been of a languid character. Purchases have only been for present requirements. Business for forward delivery has been more active, and a keener disposition to operate has been apparent, buyers doubtless seeing the possibility of higher prices in the future now that the cargoes off the coast have dwindled to such a small compass, and the depletion of the granary stocks is proceeding steadily.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, March 6.—In the House of Commons this evening the appropriation for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares passed to a third reading.

The Egyptian Financial Question.

The solution of the Egyptian financial question received a serious check to-night. The recent negotiations at Cairo resulted in an arrangement of which the keystone was the establishment of a National Egyptian Bank, England, France and Italy to be represented on the board by one commissioner each. England's hesitation in this matter has been the subject of diplomatic correspondence. To-night in the House of Commons, Mr. Cartwright asked what were the intentions of the Government in the matter. Disraeli replied that England had refused the Khedive's request to appoint a commissioner, besides such appointment would appear to involve commercial relations between the British Government and the National Egyptian Bank. If the request had been for the appointment of a commissioner to collect the revenues and apply them to the redemption of the debt, the request might have been entertained.

FRANCE.

The Result of the Elections.

PARIS, March 6.—Of one hundred and seven elections held yesterday, the results of one hundred and two are now known, and are as follows: Constitutional Conservative, 11; members of the Left Centre, 14; Republicans, 31; Radicals, 10; Bonapartists, 27; Legitimists, 9. Ajaccio returns ex-Minister M. Rouhre, defeating Prince Jerome Napoleon.

PARIS, March 6.—The final returns show that five Republicans have been elected in addition to those previously reported. The Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies will command three hundred and fifty votes. They will find opposed to them from eighty to ninety ardent Bonapartists.

The resignation of Vicompt de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been accepted. Leon Say assumes provisionally that ministry in addition to his own. The reconstruction of the Cabinet will only be effected when the bureaus of the chamber are finally constituted. M. Gerry is the choice of the Left for President of the Chamber. The Left and Right Centres propose to amalgamate. Thiers and Gambetta are perfectly united, but Gambetta and Simon are foes. Victor Hugo has promised not to bring forward his motion without the concurrence of the Extreme Left.

ITALY.

The King's Speech to Parliament.

ROME, March 6.—King Victor Emanuel opened the sessions of Parliament to-day. His speech treated of the prosperous condition of the country, the perfectly friendly relations with foreign States, and the recent visits of the Emperors of Germany and Austria. He expresses pride at the progress and efficiency of the army and navy. In connection with the Bosnian insurrection, he says: "I have deemed it expedient to participate in the negotiations between the great powers, with the object of aiding in the re-establishment of tranquility in the East and assuring the welfare of the Christian population. The Sultan received the proposals favorably." The remainder of the speech treats of domestic matters entirely.

TURKEY.

The Demands of the Insurgents.

RAGUSA, March 6.—The insurgent leaders on Sunday last informed Baron Radich, Governor of Dalmatia, and the Austrian Commissioner that they would require Turkey, as a condition of peace, to withdraw forty battalions of her troops from Herzegovina, and allow the insurgents, whilst remaining in arms, to treat with the Beys. If this is refused, the leaders of the insurgents propose that Austria or some other power effect an armed intervention. Baron Radich informed them that their conditions were inadmissible. Austria would maintain complete neutrality, strictly guard the frontier, and cease to relieve refugees at the end of March.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, March 6.—Dispatches from the North announce that the troops have fraternized with the Carlists, who presented themselves for amnesty. General Quesada will occupy Biscay and Navarre with forty-five thousand troops.

King Alfonso will visit Burgos and Santander. He will enter Madrid on the 15th inst. with the cannon captured from the Carlists. The Alfonsists captured one hundred and twelve cannon.

The soldiers belonging to the class of 1870 have been disbanded. It is expected that the army will now be reduced to two hundred thousand men.

Marine News.

BOSTON, March 6.—Arrived—The steamship Massachusetts, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The steamships City of Richmond and Baltic, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Arrived—The steamer America, from Bremen.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
285 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
RIFLES, SHOT **GUNS, REVOLVERS,**
Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.
Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED:

MORELAND—In Virginia City, Nevada, on March 1, THOMAS MORELAND, of this city, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Hugh McIlveen, No. 202 Fourth avenue, on WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M.

FLEMING—On Monday morning, March 6th, at 2 o'clock, GENEVA H., twin daughter of John and Rachel R. Fleming, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the family residence, No. 46 Stockton avenue, Allegheny, TO-DAY at 2 o'clock P. M.

GALVIN—On Sunday morning, March 5, 1876, at 6 o'clock, BRIDGET, daughter of Catharine and the late Michael Galvin.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, Thomas street, 27th ward, near the Monstery, THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seeds! Trees! Plants!

Reliable Vegetable Seeds,
Choice Flower Seeds,
Fruit Trees, Small Fruits,
Roses, Spring Bulbs, and
Bedding Plants, Onion Sets,
Rustic Baskets,
Gold Fish, Canary Birds,
Wholesale and Retail.
Cut Flowers in every desired style.
Catalogues free.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,813.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE" "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a46

TO LET—THE FRONT OFFICE ON first floor and second floor of the wareroom, No. 315 Liberty street, head of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply on the premises. b68-TTHS

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a28

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office. a25

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a94

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Allegheny, a large second-story FRONT ROOM, 17½x45. Inquire at Bank office. b51

TO LET.—THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a35

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 89 Penn avenue. House is provided with Baths, Furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street. b19

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS and Offices.
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
L69 94 Diamond street.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also, 2 Rooms suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker; also, 3 Rooms suitable for housekeeping. Best location in the city. No one need apply without first-class references. Call at 254 Penn avenue.

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. a64

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A WELL FINISHED 3 STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, cor. First venue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—DWELLINGS—A THREE story Brick Dwelling, No. 62 Penn avenue, and a two story Brick Dwelling, No. 18 Second avenue. Range, hot water and gas. Will be rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN A. WARDEN, office of Warden & Oxnard, Duquesne Way.

TO LET—INQUIRE OF ANDREW D. SMITH, at La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny city, or Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh. 1 Brick Dwelling House, No. 100 Center avenue, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, corner of First avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. Two (2) first-class Pressed Brick Front Dwelling Houses, with modern improvements, fronting the Park, on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. b57

TO LET—VERONA PROPERTY—SEVENTEEN (17) acres of bottom land, fronting on Railroad, adjoining Edgewater station; two (2) story brick house, six (6) rooms, stable and good well of water; also, eight (8) acres of ground, 200 fruit trees, plain house of four (4) rooms, near the Round House and Shops, at Verona Junction Station; also, small farm of 100 acres, adjoining the borough of Verona, in Penn township. Enquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street. b85

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of

S. LOGAN,
83 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.

TO LET—HOUSES—OR WILL EXCHANGE for desirable city property—a handsome two-story Frame Dwelling on the Perrysville Plank Road, containing six rooms, finished attic and outside kitchen, with city gas and all modern improvements, with a good stable and one acre of ground planted with an abundance of fruitbearing trees and shrubbery. Also, one dwelling, containing eleven rooms, three acres of ground, good stable, city gas and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery, within ten minutes' walk of the head of Federal street. Apply to J. A. McKEE & SONS, 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO LET—THE EXECUTORS OF THE estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion containing 10 rooms, also, a brick stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plankroad, in the Second ward, Allegheny; being in the city, and yet having the pure air of the country.

2. The handsome Frame Residence containing 8 rooms, washroom and bath-room, with city gas, also stable, situated same as above.

Inquire of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
a67 Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A STEINWAY in first-rate order. Price $250. Call at 114 Page street, Allegheny. b50

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at
JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa

FOR SALE.

The whole or part of an old established retail coal business, and will lease for a term of years, yards, landings and coal elevators. For terms inquire of the undersigned at No. 19 West Third street, Cincinnati, at 11 A. M.
JOHN COCHNOWER.

FOR SALE—No. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and on very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—THAT LARGE 2-STORY Pressed Brick Dwelling, No. 54 Caldwell st. Slate Roof. Lot 24x90. Containing 9 rooms, finished attic, hot and cold water, Bath Room, inside water-closets, 4 marble mantles, and all in good order. The property cost $11,000 and will be sold for $6,500; one-third cash, balance in four annual payments at 6 per cent. Inquire of W. H. WAGSTAFF, 131 Wood street. b-33

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

ECONOMISE.
LAMPS VERSUS GAS.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

Wall Street Caricatures,

A NEW BOOK, 48 PAGES, containing 14 engraved illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STOCK SPECULATORS. Price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, free, by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York. b63-d&S

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST

CAUTION—MY WIFE CATHERINE has left my house and bed without just cause since the 28th of February, 1876, while I was absent. If she does not return within ten days, I shall not receive her any longer, and advise every one not to trust her on my name, as I shall not be responsible for any debts she may contract.
Etna borough, March 3d, 1876.
90;b JOHN BRITTING.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest
Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,
And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

1776. NEW SPRING GOODS 1876.
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
J. H. BORLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Jobbers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 53 and 55 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF
FURNITURE
IN ORDER TO REALIZE ON THE
Immense Stock of Furniture
Now on hand, we will offer all goods of
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AT LESS THAN COST PRICE,
FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the time to purchase if you wish to buy cheap.
C. G. HAMMER & SON, Nos. 46, 48, 50 Seventh Avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. LEGGATE.
HOUSES AND LOTS,
HOUSES AND LOTS,
Palo Alto Street, Allegheny,
AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, the property, No. 40 Palo Alto street, Second ward, Allegheny. Lot 20x70 to alley. House brick, of 8 rooms, the front one being used at present as a store, with side hall; has Gas, Water, Sewer and good dry Cellar. Also, in rear of above, corner of Graham and Asylum alleys, a good Brick House of 6 rooms and Attic on Lot, 20x40 feet. Special attention invited to this sale. The situation is pleasant and near the Parks. Whether for investment or for private use, it will be found profitable to attend.
TERMS—Third cash, and two years.

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
178 Federal street, Allegheny.

GREAT CLOSING OUT
AUCTION
OF
Fine Watches,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.

Must positively be sold by March 1st, to quit the business.

Extraordinary bargains may be anticipated.

Sales every day at 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.

GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
b100 NO. 82 FIFTH AVENUE.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.
AUCTION OF THE DESIRABLE
BRICK DWELLING AND LOT
55 RESACCA STREET, Second ward, Allegheny, on the premises,
Next Friday Afternoon, March 10th,
At 2 o'clock. Dwelling contains 7 rooms, wash room, bath room, hall, gas and water, large dry cellar under whole house.
Lot is 20x110 feet to a paved alley. On end of lot and fronting on the alley, is a
SMALL DWELLING OF TWO ROOMS,
Which will be sold at the same time. Property is in good order. Location exceedingly pleasant; convenient to the Parks and Street Cars. Possession given immediately. Sale positive, on small payments. Good title. Further particulars from
JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

PLANING MILL
AT AUCTION SALE,
On Account of Death of Minas Tindle,

Of the firm of Hill Patterson & Co., on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 10 A. M., on the premises, the Three Story Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, corner of Old avenue and Boyd street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having 129 feet 9 inches front on Old avenue and 96 feet 6 inches on Boyd street, bounded by Old avenue, Boyd street, Stingiss street and Watson street in rear—the entire square—with all the Machinery, consisting of 2 large Boilers and Engine, nearly new; 1 Flooring Machine; 1 Double Planing Machine; 1 Upright Slitting Saw; 2 Moulding Machines; 1 Tenon Machine; 1 Mortise Machine; 1 Cross-cut Saw; 5 Circular Ripping Saws, 2 Scroll Saws and 3 Turning Lathes; 1 Fan for conducting shavings to boilers; 1 large Grindstone; all the Machinery, with Shafting and Belting, all complete to make a first-class Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory and Turning Shop, with Brick Stable. Also, at the same time and place 200 M good Common Boards and Plank, planed and rough, with Flooring and Weather Boards, Mouldings, Sash and Doors; 1 good heavy draught Horse; 1 Mule; 1 One Horse Wagon; 1 Two Horse Wagon; 3 Sets Harness. Terms at sale. b72

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Robt. Davis,
GRAIN CHOPPING MILL
Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel
Yellow " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled. 138

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

RAGS! RAGS!

I want all the good cotton and woolen RAGS I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in CASH or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
b:74 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

BIRDS! BIRDS!

Arrived—A choice lot of all kinds of Imported Singing Birds, German Canaries, Mocking Birds, Talking Parrots, Java Sparrows, Australian Love Birds, Fancy Pigeons and Chickens. Call soon at No. 40 SIXTH STREET, near Smithfield
945 CHAS. ESPICH.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES

CEMENT—200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.
MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, every evening during the week and Saturday Matinee,
MR. AND MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE!
In the new American Satire, the
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Hon. Bardwell Slote.......Mr. W. J. Florence.
Mrs. Gen. Gilfloy.......Mrs. W. J. Florence.
Entirely New and Elaborate Scenery.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE
FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
MONDAY, March 6, 1876. New Features. New Faces. New Novelties. Alice Bateman, Wm. Noonan, Jas. Dalton, Budworth and Kaye, Minnie Kaye, Freeman Sisters, &c. Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Female Minstrels.

☞ 5TH AVE. COMEDY THEATRE.
M. W. HANLEY..........Manager.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
MARCH 6, 7 AND 8,
Unprecedented Attraction. The Original
Harrigan and Hart,
WITH THEIR
Grand Combination & the Gallant 69th
Of New York, supported by a Company of Dramatic Artists. Reserved seats without extra charge at Hale's Music Store, 103 Smithfield street. Matinee Wednesday at 2 P. M.
W. E. COLEMAN, Agent.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
Two Nights and Wednesday Matinee.
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8,
BLIND TOM
The Musical Phenomenon of the age, renowned throughout the world as the
Greatest Natural Pianist Living!
BLIND TOM will give THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY, in which he will exhibit the marvelous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity, and which has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music.
Admission 50 and 75 cents. Reserved Seats for Children under twelve, 50 cents.
Seats on sale at Hale's Music Store.
CHAS. SIVALLS, Agent.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
THURSDAY, March 9th, 1876,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
For the Benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny City.
Madame Loheyde and Mr. Mayerhoefer
With others have kindly offered their services on this occasion.
Sale of seats at Hale's Music Store, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

☞ OLD FOLKS CONCERT.—PROFESSOR WALTER B. SLACK, assisted by a chorus of over 60 voices, will give an
OLD FOLKS CONCERT,
On Thursday Evening, March 9th,
IN THE THIRD U. P. CHURCH,
RIDGE STREET, ALLEGHENY.
A number of well known Singers will take part. Ye Ladies and Gentlemen will be dressed in Ye Costumes of Olden Time. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents. b97

☞ MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—W. A. LAFFERTY will commence a Juvenile and Adult Musical Institute, at Irwin Station, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, to continue two weeks, closing with a CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17th. b84

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between A. H. ENGLISH, H. I. GOURLEY, J. K. FLEMING and J. N. HUNT under the firm name of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., is dissolved by the withdrawal of H. I. GOURLEY, whose interest in said firm has been purchased by A. H. ENGLISH. The dissolution takes effect February 5th, 1876. The remaining partners will continue the business under the firm name of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., and are authorized to collect all the accounts and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

A. H. ENGLISH,
H. I. GOURLEY,
J. K. FLEMING,
J. N. HUNT.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1876. b98

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased all the right, title and interest in and including the Machinery and Patterns of the
Monongahela Foundry & Machine Works,
Lately owned by WM. J. ANDEDSON, deceased, have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Iron Foundry and Machine business in all its branches under the firm name and style of
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,
And would solicit the orders of all persons in want of machinery, feeling assured that with the superior facilities these works have, that full satisfaction will be guaranteed. Grist and Saw Mill work a specialty.

CHARLES SHINKLE,
JOHN W. HAY,
WM. J. MILLER, JR.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1876. b42

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO. is solved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 1, 1876, HUGH McNEILL retiring. The Saw Mill, Barge Building, and general lumber business will be continued at the old stand, Herr's Island, Allegheny City, by the remaining partners, under the firm name of McBRIER, DEAN & CO.

In retiring from the firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO., I cheerfully recommend the new firm to our old patrons and the public generally.
b52 HUGH McNEILL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on Bond and Mortgage will be made by the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York City, to amount of $5,000 and upward, on satisfactory property CENTRALLY and ELIGIBLY situated, and used as residences or for business purposes, as stores, warehouses, offices, &c., in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, or good farms in their vicinity.

The rules of the Company do not permit their loaning upon the security of manufactories, mining or coal or timber lands, or on SUBURBAN or unimproved property.

Applications will be received by W. W. PATRICK, of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, which, before being forwarded to the Company for its action, will be submitted to the undersigned for their approval.

W. W. PATRICK,
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
JAMES PARK, JR.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
GOLD SOAP.
T. C. JENKINS,
SOLE AGENT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.